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A

PRACTICAL GRAMMAR

OF THE

Irish Language.

A

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OF THE

Irish Language.

BY

THE REV. PAUL O'BRIEN.

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TO THE

LOVERS OF IRISH LITERATURE.

THREE years have elapsed since the Manuscript Copy of the following work was delivered to me by the Rev. Doctor O'Brien, the Irish Professor in the College of Maynooth: All necessary arrangements were then made for its being immediately committed to press; nay, so certain was I of being enabled in a short time to gratify the under-graduates of Maynooth, for whose particular use it was originally designed, and the lovers of Irish literature in general, that I actually announced, in my Catalogue, its speedy publication. All these dispositions were, however, rendered ineffectual by the interference of another work of indispensable necessity, and of peculiar difficulty in the execution, in which I had previously engaged. Thus was I, until the present time, prevented from the publication of the Irish Grammar, a work in the publishing of which I considered my ambition somewhat flattered, by being employed, even as an humble instrument, for facilitating the acquirement of the long-neglected, yet venerable language of my forefathers; a language which has the singular advantage of surviving centuries of discouragement, and being now acknowledged by philologers

philologers as the purest branch of the Celtic now in existence, and the matricular tongue of the Greek, Latin, and other European dialects:

With a reflecting public, whose good opinion it has ever been my most earnest wish to cultivate, these considerations will, I flatter myself, apologize for the delay thus unintentionally occasioned to the publication of the Irish Grammar, a delay which even militated against my interest, as, from the repeated demands made for the book since first advertised, I am fully convinced that the whole impression would have been long since sold off, and that, previously to the printing or publishing of two other works of the same description which have been edited in this city within these twelve months past.

Notwithstanding the diligence used for the prevention of typographical errors, by a Gentleman to whom the Author committed the care of its revision, a task for which he is eminently qualified, I have, however, to entreat indulgence for some mistakes which escaped our vigilance. The most material of these, especially such as affect the author's meaning, are particularly noticed in the table of **Errata**, *subjoined to the work.*

I remain, with great respect,
Your most obliged
And devoted servant,
H. FITZPATRICK.

Dublin,
August, 1809.

INTRODUCTION.

IT is not my intention in the following sheets to enter into any learned disquisitions, or remote historical researches, concerning the antiquity or the original structure of the Irish language, as that task has been already performed by a gentleman who, like Pythagoras of old, left his native land to visit the seat of ancient learning, and recover the wisdom of former days. Mine is an humble province; to exhibit our native language in its present form, and unfold its various grammatical analogies; to conduct the curious to that venerable edifice, once the mansion of genius and science, and still, after the lapse of centuries, and a long succession of tempestuous seasons, exhibiting proofs of its ancient grandeur; and to introduce them to those sons of harmony whose animating songs resounded through the halls of their chiefs, and roused them to battle, or soothed them with the praises of their past atchievements. Such is the account handed down to us of those celebrated bards, and such were the powers of a language that enabled them to excite or compose, at will, the passions of men: and indeed even now those who understand it well, discover in it a softness and an energy that they would seek for in vain in more modern languages.

To rest it on the basis of Grammar, and thereby facilitate the acquisition of it to learners, I have undertaken the present work. How far I have succeeded, those who are skilled in the language will be the best judges. I have used my best endeavours to render the book as complete as possible; it contains a scale of the vowels, diphthongs, and triphthongs, collated with corresponding English sounds, and the various powers of the consonants are pointed out, to render their pronunciation more easy to the learner. It also contains a general table of all the terminations of Substantives, in their principal cases; Adjectives with their comparisons, in their most simple and complicated forms; the different kinds of Verbs, with their various inflections; Grammatical Terms, ancient and modern; Syntax, Abbreviations, an explication of the Alphabet, Druidical characters, &c.

To complete the course of instruction in the language three things would be requisite, in addition to the Grammar; a Book of Exercises, to reduce to practice the rules delivered in the Grammar, and to teach the application of them to the different cases that may occur. A Book of Dialogues, in familiar but correct language. And finally, an Irish Dictionary;

this last the most important of the three. A Prospectus of an Irish Dictionary has been already executed by General Vallancey, the gentleman alluded to above; and a Dictionary is advertised to be published immediately by the author of a Grammar of the Gælic Language, lately published in Dublin.

Should my endeavours, at any future period, be thought useful towards the accomplishment of what remains, I shall decline no labour to that effect; and, on the other hand, should the present work be neglected, I may indeed feel some regret at seeing a favourite purpose defeated, but shall console myself with the consciousness of having meant well; nor shall any abject pride or affected refinement teach me to blush at my attachment to the language of my forefathers, whose memory and whose virtues I shall ever revere, in the only memorial that remains to us of them.

Ḟoḋla ag gríosaḋ clan̄ a cum
Léig labra sinsior air súan ṡuim.

Ceisdim ṫu, a MHUMHAIN na n'druaḋ,
A ṡár-ṡlioċt 'EIBHIR na ttromṡluaḋ;
An tán gur ċríon re aois mo ḃlaḋ,
Do ḋealaḋ uaimse bur ccaoṁ-ġraḋ?

Freagar m'aiṫċeas, a CHONNACHT ċaiḋ,
Na mbeoil-bin̄ éaċtaċ maġ buan-blaiḋh;
Gar ġluais na starṫa ċnuaḋ bar sean̄,
Fa CHRUACHAIN MHEIBHE na nuail-ġlean̄?

Air-ċean̄ ULLADH, na n'gleo-las céim,
Chleaċt tionol EAMHNA fa ċaiṫréim,
Nar ċláon na frasa duair do lúadh,
Tasg-ḃreas ċuraiḋh na ccraob-ruadh?

A LAIGHEAIN nuadh-ġlas, snuadhreach áill,
Fuair liag na éigse do choṁdháil;
Nar ṫreigeas searc gach aisde ríġ,
Bhiḋh TTeaṁair áibseach na n'áird-ríġ?

Mo

X

Mo chroidh, mo chliaḃ, mo chum, mo chnáṁ,
Mo rosg, mo ṫaob, mo ṫeád, mo láṁ,
Mo ċos, ṁo ċéim, mo léim, mo neart,
Mo leanáin ġaoḃal-ġuṫaċ saor-ċeart,

Me gur ṫreig;—is mo labra grin̄,
Ag m'uaisle, air ṁamram ni aoibin̄;
Súd sean ġuṫ eilge, mian-ṁil baird,
A n'ḋoċar éaga 'sair anaird ! ! !

Tóir mo ċian-ġulsa, a ḟior ċlan̄,
'Sme eirc-blioċt, ársaiḋ, toċt, anbḟan̄;
Is tir gan tlaċt, gan reaċt, gan ḟéile,
Naċ ttrgin treaḃ aon Mhaṫara ċéile.

A

GRAMMAR

OF THE

Irish Language.

OF THE ALPHABET.

THE modern Irish Alphabet, or áıbʒıꞇıꞃ, (1) consists of eighteen letters, and is arranged in the same order as their corresponding letters in the Roman and English Alphabets. But this arrangement must have taken place since the introduction of Christianity, and with it the Latin language; for, in our most ancient grammars, and in the *Ogham*, or occult manner of writing, the Consonants follow each other in regular succession, and the Vowels and Diphthongs immediately after.

(2) Forchern, in his ꞅꞃáıcepꞇ na nEıʒeꞅ, (probably the most ancient grammar of any language now extant) arranges his letters in an order quite different from the Alphabet at present used in the Irish language. In the *Book of Leacan*, there is another Alphabet, classed in the same manner as Forchern's, but differing from him in the names of the letters, and in having the letter p, (3) inserted, which is not to be found in Forchern's.

General Vallancey, in his grammar, has given us a copy of Forchern's bobel-loꞇ̇, (a) (Alphabet) which differs both in the Orthography of the names, and Order of the letters, from the bobel-loꞇ̇, which I have seen in an old copy of the uꞃaıcepꞇ.

THE ANCIENT ALPHABET.

The bobel-loṫ of Forchern, as given by Gen. Vallancey. Name.	Letter.	The bobel-loth of Forchern, from an old copy of the uraiceṗt. Names.	Letters.	Biṫ-luis-nion. from the Book of Leacan. Names.	Letters.
boibel	b	bobel	b	beiṫ	b
loth	l	loṫ	l	luis	l
foran̄	f	foron̄	f	fearn	f
salia	s	saliaṫ	s	sail	s
nabgadon	n	nabgadon	n	nion	n
uiria	h	hiruaṫ	h	huaṫ	h
daibioṫ	d	dauiṫ	d	duir	d
talmon	t	talemon	ṫ	tin̄e	t
caoi	c	cain̄	c	coll	c
cailep	q	qualep	q	queirt	q
moiria	m	moreṫ	m	muin	m
gaṫ	g	gaṫ	g	ngedal	ng
ngoimer	ng	ngoimer	ng	petboc	p
sdrr	sd	stru	sd	straif	sd
ruiben	r	ruben	r	ruis	r
acab	a	acab	a	ailm	a
ose	o	ose	o	on̄	o
rra	u r	uriaṫ	u	ur	u
esu	e	etrocius	e	eadad	e
iaiċim	i	iumelcus	i	ido	i
eutrosius	eu	esu	ea	eabad	ea
oirdionors	oi	ordinos	oe	oir	oi
uimealcas	ui	iudomus	ui	uillean	ui
iodonius	io	iaċim	ia	iphin	io
aofraim	ao	aifrim	ae	amancoll	ae

By deducting from the beiṫ-luis-nion, of the *Book of Leacan*, the five Diphthongs, and the letters q, ng, and sd, which are reckoned superfluous, the following eighteen simple Elements remain, which form the modern Irish Alphabet.

OF

THE MODERN ALPHABET. (5.)

Form.		Corresponding English letters.		Names,	
Cap.	small.			Irish.	Engl.
A A	a	A	a	ailm	ailm
B	b	B	b	beıth	beith
C	c	C	c	coll	coll
D	d	D	d	duır	duir
E	e	E	e	eaḋa	eadha
F	f	F	f	fearn	fearan
G	g	G	g	gort	gort
I	ı	I	i	ıoġa	iogha
L	l	L	l	luıs	luis
M	m	M	m	muın	muin
N	n	N	n	nuın	nuin
O	o	O	o	oır	oir
P	p	P	p	peıṫ	peith
R	r	R	r	ruıs	ruis
S	s	S	s	suıl	suil
T	t	T	t	teıne	teine
U	u ꞇ	U	u	ur	ur
H	h	H	h	uaṫ	uath

These letters are divided into two classes, Vowels and Consonants; which are again subdivided into *broad* and *slender* vowels, and *mutable* and *immutable* consonants. The broad vowels are a, o, u; the slender vowels are e, ı. The mutable consonants are nine in number, *viz.* b, c, d, f, g, m, p, ſ, t; the immutable consonants are three, *viz.* l, n, r. The mutable consonants are so called, because, by placing a mark of aspiration over them, thus ḃ, ċ, &c. or writing the aspirate *h* after them, thus bh, ch, &c. they lose their primitive sound; and some of them, in certain situations, are altogether suppressed or obliterated.

THE SOUNDS OF THE VOWELS.

Quantity.	Corresponding English sounds.	Irish examples.
1. a long and broad	as *a* in call	bán, white
2. a long and slender	nearly as *i* in fine	aḋarc, a horn
3. a short and broad	as *a* in what	mart, a beef
4. a short and slender.	as *a* in can	brat, a garment
5. a obscure	as *a* in funeral	bearla, language
1. e long	as *e* in there	én, a bird
2. e short	as *e* in egg	fel, strife
3. e obscure,	as *e* in ble	fillte, folded
1. ı long	as *ie* in field	ím, butter
2. ı short	as *i* in pin	inſ, an island
1. o long	as *o* in bone	ór, gold

1. o long

	Quantity.	Engl. sounds.	Irish examples.
2.	o short	as *u* in buck	stoc, a trumpet
1.	u long	as u in true	úr, green
2.	u short	as *u* in put	uċt, the breast

Vowels are never written double, nor are they ever quiescent at the end of a word

OF THE MUTABLE CONSONANTS.

The mutable consonants, in their primitive or unaspirated state, are pronounced nearly like their corresponding English letters, thus;

Irish letters.	English letters and examples.	Irish examples.
b as	*b* in bay	bán, white
c	*c* in call	caṫ, battle
d thick	*th* in there	daṁ, an ox
d liquid	*d* in gordian	deirc, alms
f	*f* in fat	fáil, a ring
g	*g* in gall	gadaiḋe, a thief
m	*m* in mother	moċ, early
p	*p* in pawn	paiste, a child
s	*s* in son	solás, comfort
s	*sh* in shine	searc, love
t	*th* in thumb	toṅ, a wave.

ASPIRATED MUTABLES.

b.

When b, at the beginning of words is followed by a small vowel, or when it terminates a word, it generally sounds as the English *v;* thus, ḃeirim, *I give;* searḃ, bitter; but when in the beginning of words it is followed by a broad vowel, or when it falls in the middle of words, it is sometimes sounded as *v*, and sometimes as *w;* thus, ḃuailis *I struck;* gaḃa, *a smith*. gaḃar, *a goat;* are pronounced by different people as if written Vuailis or Wuailis; gava; or gawa; gavar or gawar. (6).

Ċ.

If ċ, in the beginning of words be followed by a broad vowel; or when it terminates a word preceded by a broad vowel; or when it falls in the middle of polysyllabic words; it has a guttural sound, like *gh*, in the word *Lough* as formerly pronounced in Ireland; thus ċualas *I heard;* eaċ, a horse; reaċtaire, a law-giver. But when *followed* in the *beginning* of a word by a slender vowel, or when *terminating* a word it is *preceded* by a slender vowel, then it loses its guttural sound, and is only distinguished by a strong aspiration; as ċifeaḋ *I shall see;* ei[illegible] *horses.*

Ḋ.

When followed by a broad vowel in the beginning of a word, has a deep guttural sound, for which there is no equivalent in the English language; ḋ, in mo ḋáiḋ, *my father*, may perhaps be represented by the strong guttural sound of *gh*. When in the begining of a word it is followed by a slender vowel, or in the middle of a word by any vowel, it is then sounded as *y;* as in ḋearcas, *I viewed;* aḋarc, *a horn.* When in the middle of a word it is followed by a consonant, or when it terminates a word, it is either silent or sounded as a weak aspirate; thus, it is mute in aḋḃal, *great;* and aspirate in fleaḋ, *a banquet.* (7).

Ḟ.

This letter in any situation is only an aspirate. It is never used but in the beginning of simple words, and in the initials of the second parts of compounds, and then the following vowel is pronounced strong; as, an ḟuil, the blood; pronounced an uil, Coṁ-ḟuil, Consanguinity.

Ġ.

This letter has two sounds; the first is a deep guttural, and occurs when it is followed by a broad vowel in the beginning of a word; as ġonas *I wounded.* The second sound is like the English *y*, in youth; as, ġearras, *I have cut;* in the middle or end of words it quite loses its sound; as fiġeadoir, *a weaver;* tiġ *a house.* (8).

Ṁ

Has two sounds. When it precedes a broad vowel in the beginning or middle of a word, it is pronounced as *v*, or *w;* as in the words mo ṁolaḋ, my praise; gaṁuin, a calf; pronounced *vola*, or *wola; gavuin*, or *gawin.* When it comes before a slender vowel, either in the beginning or middle of a word, or when it terminates a word, it is always sounded as *v;* thus, mo ṁeur, my finger; deiṁin, certain; láṁ, a hand; are pronounced as *veur, deivin,* lawv.

Ṗ. Before

ṗ

Before either broad or slender vowels sounds as *f*; as mo ṗáisde, my child, pronounced *faisde*; ṗheacuiġeas, I have sinned, pronounced *feacuigheas*.

ṡ

In any situation is only sounded as *h*; thus mo ṡuil, my eye, is pronounced *hoo-il*.

ṫ

In like manner is pronounced as *h* alone; as mo ṫoil, my will.

OF THE IMMUTABLE CONSONANTS.

l, n, r, are called *immutables*, because they never suffer either aspiration or eclipsis.

l

Has two sounds; the simple and the liquid; the simple sound is the same as the English *l* in the word leap; as lá a day; the liquid sound is like the last *l* in the word *million*: as leac a *stone*.

n

Has likewise two sounds; first like *n* in the English word *never*, as naṁad, *an enemy*. Secondly like *n* in *news*; as neart, *strength*. At the end of words it is sometimes written double, and then is pronounced strong; as in ceann, a head; lann, a sword; conn, reason, &c.

r, singly

r.

Singly has two sounds, the first of which is like the English *r*, in road, brand, far, &c. as ran̄, a verse, fear, a man, &c. The second sound is like *r* in clarion, as a reim, her course. It is sometimes written double, as barraċ, tow; earr, a champion; and is then strongly pronounced, with a longer dwelling on the sound of r than if it were written singly.

These immutables at the beginning of words which have a reference either to objects of the feminine gender, or to persons or things, of the plural number, are pronounced double. Thus a láṁ, her hand; a leaḃair, their books; a naire, her shame; a neart, their strength; a reim, her course; a raḋarc, their view; are pronounced as if written a lláṁ, a lleaḃair, a nnaire, a nneart, a rreim, a rraḋarc.

nd is sometimes written for n̄, as ceand for cean̄.

When d comes before n in the same word, it loses its own sound, and adopts that of another n; thus an fear ceadna, the same man, is pronounced as if written an fear ceanna.

When l and n are joined together in the same word, the n loses its own sound and takes that of l; thus eiseirġe na colna, the resurrection of the flesh, is pronounced as if written eiseirġe na colla.

Some authors assert that h is merely a mark of aspiration, whose place may be supplied by a dot (·); thus ḃ, ċ, ḋ, &c. may be written for bh, ch, dh, &c. and therefore they refuse it a place amongst the letters of the Irish Alphabet. But in the Ogham and all our most ancient Alphabets, it was ranked as a letter; and in all our old Manuscripts it is written, and used as a Consonant. Some of our late writers have omitted it in their

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Some authors assert that h is merely a mark of aspiration, whose place may be supplied by a dot (·); thus ḃ, ċ, ḋ, &c. may be written for bh, ch, dh, &c. and therefore they refuse it a place amongst the letters of the Irish Alphabet. But in the Ogham and all our most ancient Alphabets, it was ranked as a letter; and in all our old Manuscripts it is written, and used as a Consonant. Some of our late writers have omitted it in their works; but this omission is by no means defensible; for, in the Genitive Cases of all Nouns of the Feminine gender whose initial is a vowel, the letter h, is as forcibly expressed as in the English words *have*, *bull*, &c. Example; a headan, *her face*; a hairgiod, *her silver* &c.

The character ng or ngedal, has a sound peculiar to itself, which can only be learned by the ear. The sound of *ng*, in the English words long, king, &c. has some faint resemblance to it, but the Irish ng is sounded more nasal. When it occurs in the middle of words as in teanga, *a tongue*; caingean, *a confedracy*; &c. it must not be pronounced as if written tean-ga, cain-gean, but as tea-nga, cai-ngean, &c.

OF DOUBLE LETTERS.

No letter, whether vowel or consonant, is ever written double except the following:

cc, used in the beginning of words, sounds as g; example, a cceañ, their chief, a cclann, their children.

ll, in the middle or end of words, as ballán, a shell, dall, blind.

nn, in the middle and end of words, as ceannsa, mild, lann, a sword.

pp, in the beginning of words; as ar ppeañ, our pen, written for ar bpeañ.

rr, in the middle and end of words; as carrán, a reaping hook, barr, the top.

tt, in the beginning of words; as ar ttġearna, our Lord.

right to left, drawn over them (´), the short having none; thus ꝼéaꞃ, grass; ꝼeaꞃ, a man; mín, fine; min, meal.

OF THE INFLUENCE OF CONSONANTS ON EACH OTHER, COMMONLY CALLED ECLIPSIS.

This happens when the leading or primary Consonant in any word becomes mute by having another consonant prefixed to it, thus.

			Examples.	To be read.
m	Eclipse.	b in bꞃón, sorrow	aꞃ mbꞃón, our sorrow	aꞃ mꞃón
ᵹ		c cúaiꞃꞇ, a visit	aꞃ ᵹcúaiꞃꞇ, our visit	aꞃ ᵹúaiꞃꞇ
n		ꝺ ꝺúil, desire	aꞃ nꝺúil, our desire	aꞃ núil
b		ꝼ ꝼuil, blood	aꞃ bꝼuil, our blood	aꞃ buil
n		ᵹ ᵹúaiꞅ, danger	aꞃ, nᵹúaiꞅ, our danger	aꞃ nᵹúaiꞅ
b		p páiꞅꝺe, a child	aꞃ bpáiꞅꝺe, our child	aꞃ báiꞅꝺe
ꞇ		ꞅ ꞅlaꞇ, a rod	an ꞇꞅlaꞇ, the rod	an ꞇlaꞇ
ꝺ		ꞇ ꞇíꞃ, a country	aꞃ ꝺꞇíꞃ, our country	a ꞃꝺíꞃ

When b eclipses ꝼ, followed by a broad vowel it becomes a mutable, and is sometimes sounded as *v*, and sometimes as *w*; as aꞃ bꝼuil, our blood, pronounced aꞃ *v*uil, or aꞃ *w*uil; but if followed by a slender vowel, it is always pronounced like *v* as aꞃ bꝼiꞃ, our men, pronounced aꞃ *v*iꞃ.

When

Remarks.	Corresponding sounds in English.	Irish Examples.
2. eu long	*ay* Mayor	meur, a Finger.
ia always long	*ie* pier	grian, the Sun. (9)
iai always long	*yea* year	iarceann. the Pole of the head.
1. io long	*ee* keen	fion, Wine.
2. io short	*i* kill	biolar, Cresses.
1. iu long	*u* fume	ciunas, Silence.
2. iu short	*you* young	fliuċ, wet, tiuċ thick.
iui always long	as two syllables like *ue* in fuel	Ciuin, meek.
1. oi long stress on o	as *ow* in slow	cóir, Just.
2. oi short	*ea* in thread	oide a teacher.
1. oi short	*ui* in quill	toil, the Will.
2, oi long (stress on i)	*i* in mile	coillte, Woods.
3. oi long	*ee* in bee	croide, a Heart.
ua always long	*ou* in pour	fuar, Cold. (9)
1. ui long	sounds as two syllables, *sqo-il*	súil, an Eye; dúil Desire Hope.
3. ui long	*uee* in queen	buide yellow.
2. ui short	*ui* in quill	fuil, Blood; cuil, a Fly.
uai always long	sounds as two syllables, *doo-ain*	dúain, Poems, gruaim, Gloom, grief &c.

The long vowels and diphthongs, are distinguished from the short, by a diagonal stroke from right to left, drawn over them (ʹ), the short having none ; thus féar, grass ; fear, a man ; mín, fine ; min, meal.

OF THE INFLUENCE OF CONSONANTS ON EACH OTHER, COMMONLY CALLED ECLIPSIS.

This happens when the leading or primary Consonant in any word becomes mute by having another consonant prefixed to it, thus.

				Examples.	To be read.
m	Eclipse.	b in	brón, sorrow	ar mbrón, our sorrow	ar mrón
g		c	cúairt, a visit	ar gcúairt, our visit	ar gúairt
n		d	duil, desire	ar nduil, our desire	ar nuil
b		f	fuil, blood	ar bfuil, our blood	ar buil
n		g	gúais, danger	ar, ngúais, our danger	ar ngúais
b		p	páisde, a child	ar bpáisde, our child	ar báisde
t		s	slat, a rod	an tslat, the rod	an tlat
d		t	tír, a country	ar dtír, our country	a rdír

When b eclipses f, followed by a broad vowel it becomes a mutable, and is sometimes sounded as *v*, and sometimes as *w* ; as ar bfuil, our blood, pronounced ar *v*uil, or ar *w*uil ; but if followed by a slender vowel, it is always pronounced like *v* as ar bfir, our men, pronounced ar *v*ir.

When g is eclipsed by n, it is never entirely mute, but always retains a sharp or half sound, as ar ngúais, our danger,. Also when g goes before n, the latter retains a half sound; as gnaṫ, usual, &c. (10)

There is no simple sound in the English language by which these can be exemplified.

s When a possessive and having the pronoun prefixed is never eclipsed, but is mutable in the genitive singular only, as mo ṡlat, my rod, mo ṡlaite, of my rod. But it is always eclipsed by t, in the dative and ablative cases, singular, and whenever the article is expressed according to the gender of the noun. See Syntax.

These Eclipses take place in the Dative and Ablative cases of Nouns Singular with prepositions and in the Genitive Plural. See Syntax.

In verbs, they are used in interrogatives, participles of the past tense, and in the conditional mood; as will appear when treating of verbs.

Those primitive consonants can never be omitted in their proper places, no more than the English can reject *g* in gnat, gnaw; or *k* in know, knot, knell, &c. tho' entirely silent; as then their meaning (if any they would have) would become entirely different.

OF THE PARTS OF SPEECH,

There are nine parts of Speech in the Irish language,

1 Article,	4 Verb,	7 Conjunction,
2 Noun,	5 Participle,	8 Preposition,
3 Pronoun,	6 Adverb,	9 Interjection.

OF

OF THE ARTICLE AND ITS INFLECTIONS.

There is but one *radical Article* (an), corresponding to the English definite Article *the*. It never varies in any Case of the singular Number, except in Nouns of the feminine gender, and then it becomes na, in the genitive Case only. In *all* the Cases of the Plural Number, it is na, except in the genitive of Nouns beginning with a vowel, or with the influenced letters ḋ and ġ; and then it becomes nan, but the last n is generally coalesced with the initial letter of the Noun; as, na ninġin of the Daughters, na nDeoċ, of the Drinks, na nġort, of the Gardens &c. The Article it thus declined. (11)

Singular.	Plural.
Nominative an; Masc. and Fem.	*Nom.* na; Masc. and Fem.
Genitive an; Masc. na Fem.	*Gen.* na or nan.
Dative an.	*Dat.* na.
Accusative an.	*Acc.* na.
Vocative	*Voc.*
Ablative an.	*Abl.* na.

OF NOUNS.

The ancient Irish never inflected their Nouns by *terminations*, but by Initials; as appears from an old Manuscript (rēimċnuḋsaċt ċallain, Kilian's Miscellaneous Collection) transcribed by Ruaḋraiġ O' Roḋaiġ

O Roḃaiġ Anno 1416; forming the variations of their Cases by the genitive of the Article an. and its variations; thus, all Nouns, whose Genitives begin with vowels are of the *first* Declension.

Example I.

Singular.	Plurlar.
Nom. alt a joint,	*Nom.* na halt the joints,
Gen. an ailt of a joint,	*Gen.* na nalt of the joints.

Example II.

Nom. inġin a Daughter,	*Nom.* na hinġineaċa the Daughters,
Gen. na hinġine of a Daughter,	*Gen.* na ninġin of the Daughters.

When a Noun begins with a vowel in the Genitive Singular, it takes n before it in the Genitive Plural, after the article, as above.

Second Declension.

All Nouns, whose primitive Consonants in the genitive Singular retain their natural sounds are of this Declension.

Example:

Nom. Cluas an Ear,	*Nom.* Cluasa Ears
Gen. na Cluaise of the Ear.	*Gen.* na Gcluais of the Ears.

Third

Third Declension.

All Nouns whose initial consonants require aspiration in the genitive singular are of the third declension.

Example.

Sing.	Plur.
Nom. cran̄, a tree.	*Nom.* crain̄, trees.
Gen. an ċrain̄, of the tree.	*Gen.* na gcran̄, of trees.

As a Noun, in its different cases, cannot be declined in a satisfactory manner without the aid of Pronouns and Prepositions, I have only noticed above the nominative and genitive cases, pertaining to the Article.

Genders.

There are two genders, the masculine and the feminine.

The distinction of genders is known by the genitive singular of the Article, and its variations: for an in the genitive is the determinate sign of the masculine gender, and na of the feminine, whilst a as a pronominal variation is common to both.

Example.

Mas. cean̄ an ḟir, the head of the man.
Fem. cean̄ na mna, the head of the woman.
Com. { cean̄ a buaċail, the boy's head.
ċean a ċailin, the girl's head.

Tho' a is often used for an, yet there is this difference; that an always renders its subsequent Noun emphatic, and a its preceding Noun; as cean̄ a ṁarcaiġ, the horseman's *head*; cean̄ an ṁarcaiġ, the head of the *horseman*, &c.

If a Substantive in the genitive case, begins with a vowel, it requires h to be written and strongly pronounced before it, in the feminine gender; but the vowel retains its natural sound in the masculine; as, táoḃ deas a heádian, the right side of *her* face; táoḃ deas a eadian, the right side of *his* face.

The masculines beginning with the immutables l, n, r. are distinguished from the feminines by sound only. When any of these three letters happen to be the initial of a Noun masculine, it must be pronounced as single; but in Nouns of the feminine gender beginning with any of these letters they must be pronounced as if written double; thus a láṁ, a náire, a réim, are written the same wav in both genders, but they are pronounced differently; a láṁ, her hand; a náire, her shame; a réim, her course; must be pronounced alláṁ, annáire, arréim; but a láṁ, his hand; a naire, his shame; a réim, his course, must be pronounced with the simple sound of the initial letters of each word.

All proper names of men are of the masculine gender, as Doṁnall, Donald; Diarmuit, Dermot, &c. All names common to men alone are masculine, as sagart, a priest; laoċ a champion. &c. as are likewise all nouns signifying males, as fear, a man; tarḃ, a bull, &c.

Some Nouns which properly belong to the female sex take the masculine article before them, as a or an ċailine, of the maid, &c. To these may be added all derivative Nouns ending in án, eán, ín, en, as they are of the masculine and feminine gender.

All proper names of countries, &c. are of the feminine gender, as eire, Ireland; alba, Scotland, &c.

All proper names of women are of the feminine gender, as maire, Mary, &c.

All common names of women are of the feminine gender, as siur, a kinswoman, &c

All Nouns whose diminutives end in og or eog are of the feminine gender, as duilleog, a little leaf, &c.

Of Numbers,

Some imagined that this language had three numbers, (as in Greek) from this consideration, that in declining a Noun of number they found its first form different from its second, and its second different from its third; hence (say they) there must be three numbers. Their examples are cos, a foot; capul, a mare; ceann, a head; thus cos, a foot; dá, ċois, two feet; trí cosa, three feet, &c. but dá ċois, ought to be dá ċos, i. e. a foot twice; for dá is expressive of second, twice, couple, or pair; as dó, not da, in numbers, is two; thus áon, one; dó, two; trí, three, &c.— This is evident from their manner of calling one eye, leiṫ ṡúl; one hand, leiṫ lám, &c. which if literally translated, would be half an eye, half a hand, &c. The only difference between cos, dá ċos; ceann, dá ċeann, capul, dá ċapul, (in regard to the Substantive) is, that if a mutable consonant is its initial, it loses its natural sound; because then the Noun is determinate, and is equally so if expressed by one; as aon ċos, one foot; aon ċeann, one head; aon ċapul, one mare, &c,—This manner (even as an idiom) is no more censurable than " six foot high, four foot deep," &c, which is tolerated in English.

THE FORM OF INFLECTED NOUNS.

First Declension.

The first Declension comprises all Nouns beginning with Vowels.

In this Declension, if the *Article* be expressed, all Nouns of the Masculine Gender will require t prefixed to the Nominative and Accusative Cases Singular; but Nouns of the Feminine Gender, will require h prefixed to the Genitive Singular. In the Plural of either Genders, all the Cases require h prefixed, except the Genitive, which requires n.

Example:

Éadaċ, Cloth, *Masculine.*

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	an téadaċ; the Cloth,	na héadaiġ; the Clothes,
Gen.	an éadaiġ,	na néadaċ,
Dat.	don or do an éadaċ,	do an héadaċaiḃ,
Acc.	an téadaċ,	na héadaig,
Voc.	(12.)	
Abl.	uaḋ an éadaċ,	uaḋ na héadaċaiḃ.

Inġín, a Daughter, *Feminine.*

Nom.	an inġín, the Daughter,	na hinġineaċa—iḋ, the Daughters,
Gen.	na hinġine,	na ninġin,

Singular

	Singular.	Plural.
Dat.	don inġin	dona hinġinib,
Acc.	an inġin	na hinġeaċa, ib,
Vco.		
Abl.	uaḋ an inġin	uaḋ na hinġinib.

Second Declension.

In this Declension, when the Article is expressed, all *Mutable* initial Consonants, except s, must be aspirated in the Nominative and Accusative Singular; the Genitive retains its natural power; and if the initial Consonant be of the influenced class, its peculiar eclipsing letter must be prefixed in the dative.

In the plural, the leading Consonant preserves its natural power in all the Cases, except the Genitive in which Case it must be eclipsed, if it be of the influenced Class.

Example:

Clṽas; an Ear, *Feminine.*

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	an ċlúas, the Ear,	na clúasa the Ears,
Gen.	na ċlúaise,	na ġcluás,
Dat.	don gclúas,	dona clúasaib;—cluása,
Acc.	an ċlúas,	na clúasa,
Voc.		
Abl.	leis an gclúas,	leis na cluasaib.

To this Declension belong all Feminine Nouns beginning with the letter s, followed by a Vowel or the Immutables l, or r. In any of these situations the letter t, must be prefixed in all the Cases of the Singular, except the Genitive, in which Case the s retains natural sound; as it does also in all the Cases of the plural.

súil, an Eye, *Feminine.*

	Plural.	Singular,
Nom.	an tsúil, the Eye,	na súile, the Eyes,
Gen.	na súile,	na súil,
Dat.	don tsúil,	dona súilib—súile,
Acc.	an tsúil,	na súile,
Voc.		
Abl.	uaḋ an tsúil,	uaḋ na súilib—e.

Third Declension.

In this Declension, when the Article is expressed all *Mutable* initial Consonants except s, must be aspirated in the Genitive, but retain their natural power in the Nominative, and Accusative, Singular. In the Dative, and Ablative Singular the initial suffers Eclipses if it be of the influenced class.

In all the cases of the Plural except the Genitive it preserves its natural sound, but in the Genitive it must follow the Dative Singular.

Example:

Cailín, a maid, *takes the masculine article.*

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	an cailin, the maid	na cailiniḋ
Gen.	a or an ċailin	na gcailín
Dat.	don gcailín	dona cailinib
Acc.	an cailin	na na cailiniḋ
Voc.		
Abl.	uaḋ an gcailín	uaḋ na calinib

crag

Cran̄, a tree, *Masculine.*

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	an cran̄, the tree	na crain̄, the trees
Gen.	na ċrain̄	na gcran̄
Dat.	don gcran̄	dona cran̄a—cranaiḃ
Acc.	an cran̄	na crain̄
Voc.		
Abl.	uaḋ an gcran̄	uaḋna cran̄a—cran̄aiḃ

All Nouns of the masculine gender, whose initial consonant is s, belong to this declension. If the s be followed by a vowel, or by the immutables l or r, it preserves its natural sound in the nominative and accusative cases singular; but in the genitive, dative and ablative singular, it requires t prefixed.

In all the cases of the plural it retains its natural sound.

Example:

sagart, a priest, *Masculine.*

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	an sagart, the priest	na sagairt
Gen.	an tsagairt	na sagart
Dat.	don tsagart	dona sagartaiḃ
Acc.	an sagart	na sagairt
Voc.		
Abl.	uaḋ an tsagart	uaḋ na sagartaiḃ.

Nouns beginning with s, followed by the letters, b, c, d, g, m, n, p, or t, never suffer any initial variation in any of the cases.

OF

OF THE DATIVE AND ABLATIVE CASES.

As the ablative must always correspond with the dative in each number, it will be sufficient to shew how the dative is formed.

In all regular Nouns the dative singular terminates like the nominative; but if the article be prefixed, its initial consonant, if of the mutable class, except ſ, must be governed by its peculiar servile or eclipsing letter; as cean̄, a head, don gcean̄; gruág, don ngruág; fear, don bḟear, &c. See Syntax.

The dative plural of all Nouns of one syllable is generally like the nominative; as na fir, the men; dona fir, to the men; na coirp, dona coirp, &c. But a Noun encreasing in the nominative plural, and having its last vowel broad in the nominative Singular will terminate its dative plural in aiḃ; as crūba paws; dona crubaiḃ, &c. and if the last vowel be slender in the singular the dative plural ends in iḃ; as ſūle Eyes; do na ſūliḃ &c. (13.) The initials whether vowels or consonants never differ from their nominatives.

Having hitherto shewn the initial modification of nouns in general, their final variations also are to be found in the following Table.

TABLE

FOR FINDING THE GENITIVE SINGULAR, THE NOMINATIVE AND GENITIVE PLURAL OF NOUNS OF EITHER GENDER.

When the N. S. ends in.	The Gen. Sing. ends in.	Nominative Plural, in.	Genitive Plural, in	Examples.	Genitive Singular,	Nominative Plural,	Genitive Plural,
ab	aib,-a	aib,-ba	ab	Ab, lord, father, Masc.	an aib,-a	aba	na nab
	e	a	ab	Scuab, a broom, Fem.	na scúaibe	scúaba	na scúab
aḃ	iḃ-e	ṫe	aḃ	Sliaḃ, a mountain, m.	an tsléiḃ-e	sléiḃṫe	na sliaḃ
	iḃe	iḃe,-aḋ	aḃ	Ciaḃ, a lock of hair. f.	na céiḃe	céiḃe-aḋ	na gciaḃ

When the N. S. ends,	The Gen. Sing. ends,	Nominative Plural,	Genitive Plural,	Examples.	Genitive Singular,	Nominative Plural,	Genitive Plural,
ac	ic	ic	ac	Mac, a son, m.	an meic	meic	na mac
	ice	a	ac	Leac, a flag, f.	na leice	leaca	na leac
aċ	iġ	iġ	aċ	Marcaċ, a horseman, m.	an ṁarcaiġ	marcaiġ	na marcaċ
	iċe	a	aċ	Beaċ, a bee, f.	na beiċe	beaċa	na mbeaċ
ad	id	id	ad	Bád, a boat, m.	an báid	báid	na mbád
	ide	ide	ad	Snaṫad, a needle, f.	na ſnaṫaide	ſnaṫaide	na ſnaṫad

aḋ

aḋ	iḋ	iḋ	aḋ	Cogaḋ, war, m.	an ċoġaiḋ	cogaiḋ	na gcogaḋ
	iḋe	iḋ,-a	aḋ	Blaḋ, fame, rumour, f.	na blaiḋe	blaiḋe-a	na mblaḋ
af	ife	a	af	Búaf, a toad, *.	na búaife	buafa	na mbúaf
ag	ig	ig	ag	Cnag, a crack, m.	an ċnaig	cnaig	na gcnag
	ige	a	ag	Brēag, a lie, f.	na brēige	brḕga	na mbrēag
aġ	iġ	iġ	aġ	Baġ, a battle, m.	an baiġ	baiġ	na mbaġ
	iġe	a	aġ	Sleaġ, a spear, f.	na sleiġe	sleaġa	na sleaġ
al	il	il	al	Abal, an apple, m.	an abail	abail	na nabal
	ile	a	al	Speal, a scythe, f.	na speile	speala	na speal
am	im	im	am	Cúram, care, m.	an ċúraim	cúraim	na gcúram
	ime	a	am	Colam, a pigeon, f.	na colsme	columa	na gcolam
aṁ	iṁ,-a	iṁ	aṁ	Cnáṁ, a bone, m.	an ċnáiṁ,-a	cnáiṁ, a	na gcnáṁ
	iṁe	a	aṁ	Láṁ, a hand, f.	na láiṁe	láṁa	na láṁ
an	in	in	an	Crañ, a tree, m.	an ċraiñ	craiñ	na gcrañ
	ine-a	a	an	Grian. the sun, f.	na grēine, a	griana	na ngrian
ap	ip	ip	ap	Cnap, a knot, a lump, m.	an ċnaip	cnaip	na gcnap
ar	ir	ir	ar	Clár, a board, m.	an ċláir	cláir	na gclar
	ire	a	ar	Clíar, a tribe, f.	na clēire	cliara	na gcliar

as

When the N. S. ends,	The Gen. Sing. ends,	Nominative Plural,	Genitive Plural,	Examples.	Genitive Singular,	Nominative Plural,	Genitive Plural,
as	is	is	as	bás, death, m.	an báis	bais	na mbás
	ise	a	as	Cluás, an ear, f.	na cluaise	cluasa	na gcluás
at	it	it	at	Brat, a cloak, m.	an brait	brait	na mbrat
	ite	a	at	slat, a rod, f.	na slaite	slata	na slat
aṫ	a	a	aṫ	Caṫ, a battle, m.	an ċaṫa	caṫa	na gcaṫ
aṫ	iṫe	a	aṫ	Cliaṫ, a hurdle, f.	na cleiṫe	cleaṫa	na gcliaṫ

en

en	in	in	en	ēn, a bird f.	an ēoin	ēoin	na nēn
er	a			Aer, the sky, m.	an aeir		
es	a	a	es	Bēs, rent, m.	an bęsa	bęsa	na mbēs
	ise	a	es	Les, light, f.	na leise	lęsa	na les
eṫ	e	a	eṫ	Fēṫ, a rush, sinew &c. m.	an ḟēṫe	fēaṫa	na bḟēṫ
ib	e	e	ib	Grib, mire, f.	na gribe	gribe	na ngrib
iḃ	e	ana	iḃ	Treiḃ, a tribe, f.	na treibe	tręḃana	na dtreiḃ
ic	e	a	ic	Ic, a remedy, a cure, f.	na hice	ice	na nic
iċ	e	a	iċ	críċ, and end, f.	na críċ	críoċa	na gcríċ
id	ide	e	id	Móid, a vow, f.	na móide	móide	na móid
iḋ	a	aḋ	iḋ	Búaiḋ, victory, f.	na buaḋa	búaiḋeaḋ	na mbúaiḋ
if	e	a	if	Dáif, a drink, f.	na dáife	dáfa	na ndáif
ig	e	e,-iḋ	g	Carraig, a rock, f.	na carraige	carraige,-iḋ	na gcarraig
iġ	e,-a	e,-a	aġ	Traiġ, the sea shore, f.	na traiġe,-a	traiġe,-a	na ttraġ
il	e	a	ul	Suil, an eye, f.	na súile	súla	na súl
im	e	euḋ,-aña	im,-añ	Cēim, a degree, f.	na cēime	cēimęḋ,-aña	na gcēim,-eañ
iṁ	e	aċa	iṁ	Freiṁ, a root, f.	na freiṁe	freiṁeaċa	na bḟreiṁ
in	e	iḋ	in	Muin, the back, f.	na muine	muiniḋ	na muin

When the N. S. ends,	The Gen. Sing. ends,	Nominative Plural,	Genitive Plural,	Examples.	Genitive Singular,	Nominative Plural,	Genitive Plural,
aꞅ	iꞅ	iꞅ	aꞅ	báꞅ, death, m.	an báiꞅ	báiꞅ	na mbáꞅ
	iꞅe	a	aꞅ	Cluáꞅ, an ear, f.	na cluaiꞅe	cluáꞅa	na ᵹcluáꞅ
aꞇ	iꞇ	iꞇ	aꞇ	bꞃaꞇ, a cloak, m.	an bꞃaiꞇ	bꞃaiꞇ	na mbꞃaꞇ
	iꞇe	a	aꞇ	ꞅlaꞇ, a rod, f.	na ꞅlaiꞇe	ꞅlaꞇa	na ꞅlaꞇ
aṫ	a	a	aṫ	Caṫ, a battle, m.	an ċaṫa	caṫa	na ᵹcaṫ
aṫ	iṫe	a	aṫ	Cliaṫ, a hurdle, f.	na cleiṫe	cleaṫa	na ᵹcliaṫ

en

en	in	in	en	ēn, a bird f.	an ēoin	ēoin	na nēn
er	a			Aer, the sky, m.	an aeir		
es	a	a	es	Bēs, rent, m.	an beasa	beasa	na mbēs
	ise	a	es	Les, light, f.	na leise	leasa	na les
eṫ	e	a	eṫ	Fēṫ, a rush, sinew &c. m.	an ḟēṫe	fēaṫa	na bḟēṫ
ib	e	e	ib	Grib, mire, f.	na gribe	gribe	na ngrib
iḃ	e	ana	iḃ	Treiḃ, a tribe, f.	na treiḃe	treaḃana	na dtreiḃ
ic	e	a	ic	Ic, a remedy, a cure, f.	na hice	ice	na nic
iċ	e	a	iċ	criċ, and end, f.	na criċ	crioċa	na gcriċ
id	ide	e	id	Móid, a vow, f.	na móide	móide	na móid
iḋ	a	aḋ	iḋ	Búaiḋ, victory, f.	na buaḋa	búaiḋeaḋ	na mbúaiḋ
if	e	a	if	Dáif, a drink, f.	na dáife	dáfa	na ndáif
ig	e	e,-iḋ	g	Carraig, a rock, f.	na carraige	carraige,-iḋ	na gcarraig
iġ	e,-a	e,-a	aġ	Traiġ, the sea shore, f.	na traiġe,-a	traiġe,-a	na ttraġ
il	e	a	ul	Sŗ̄l, an eye, f.	na súile	súla	na súl
im	e	eaḋ,-an̄a	im,-an̄	Cēim, a degree, f.	na cēime	cēimeaḋ,-an̄a	na gcēim,-ean̄
iṁ	e	aċa	iṁ	Freiṁ, a root, f.	na freiṁe	freiṁeaċa	na bḟreiṁ
in	e	iḋ	in	Mŗn, the back, f.	na mŗne	mŗniḋ	na mŗn

When the N. S. ends,	The Gen. Sing. ends,	Nominative Plural,	Genitive Plural,	Examples.	Genitive Singular,	Nominative Plural,	Genitive Plural,
ir	e	iḃ	ir	Cóir, a Tribe, f.	na cóire	córiḃ	na gcóir
ir	ar,-a	aċa	ar,-a	Aṫair, a father, m.	an aṫar,-a	aṫaraċa	na naṫar,-a
	e,-a	aċa	ir	Inḟir, a damsel, f.	na hinḟire	inḟireaċa	na ninḟir
is	e	isi	is	Géis, a swan, f,	na géise	géisi	na ngéis
it	e	ta,-ite	it	Cruit, a harp, f.	na cruite	cruta,-ite	na gcruit
iṫ	iṫ,-a	a	iṫ	Flaiṫ, a prince, m. and f.	an ḟlaṫa na flaṫa	flaṫa	na bflaiṫ

ob	ib	ib	ob	Gob, a beak or bill, m.	an ġoib	goib	na ngob
	ibe	a	ob	Piob, a pipe, f.	na pibe	pioba	na bpíob
oḃ	iḃ	iḃ	oḃ	Croḃ, the wrist, m.	an ċroiḃ	croiḃ	na gcroḃ
	iḃe	a	oḃ	Craoḃ, a branch, f.	na craoiḃe	craoiḃ	na gcraoḃ
oc	ic	ic	oc	Cnoc, a hill, m.	an ċnoic	cnoic	na gcnoc
	ice	a	oc	Blonoc, lard, f.	na blonoice	blonoca	na mblonoca
oċ	iġ,-iċ	ig,-iċ	oċ	Cróċ, saffron, m.	an ċróiġ-iċ	cróiġ.-iċ	na gcróċ
	iċe	a	oċ	Cloċ, a stone f.	na cloiċe	cloċa	na gcloċ
od	id	id,-a	od	Fód, a sod. m.	an ḟóid	fóid,-oda	na bfód
	ide	a	od	Saiġiod, a dart, f.	na saiġide	saiġioda	na saiġiod
oḋ	iḋ	iḋ	oḋ	Croḋ, a dowry or portion, m.	an ċroiḋ	croiḋ	na gcroḋ
	iḋe,-a			Sioḋ, peace, f.	na siḋe, oḋa		
og	ig	ig	og	Easbog, a bishop, m.	an easboig	easboig	na neasbog
	ige	iḋ,-a	og	Cꝛñeog, a churn, f.	na cꝛñeoige	cꝛñeoigiḋ,-a	na gcꝛñeog
oġ	iġ	iġ	oġ	Laoġ, a calf, m.	an laoiġ	laoiġ	na laoġ
	ġo,-a	a	oġ	Oġ, a virgin, f.	n: hóiġe,-a	óġa	na nóġ
ol	il	il	ol	Smól, snuff of a candle, m.	an smóil	smóil	na smól
	e	aċ,-a	ol	Geiṁiol, a fetter, f.	na geiṁle	geiṁleaċ,-aċa	na ngeiṁiol

When the N. S. ends,	The Gen. Sing. ends,	Nominative Plural,	Genitive Plural,	Examples.	Genitive Singular.	Nominative Plural,	Genitive Plural,
om	ime	a	om	Lom, nakedness, f.	na loime	loma	na lom
oṁ	iṁ	iṁ	oṁ	Naoṁ, a saint, m.	an naoiṁ	naoiṁ	na naoṁ
on	in	in	on	Brón, sorrow, m.	an bróin	broin	na mbrón
	in̄e	a	on	Ton̄, a wave, f.	na toin̄e	ton̄a	na dton̄
op	ip	ip	op	Sop, a wisp, m.	an tsoip	soip	na sop

op

or	ir	ir	or	Glór, a voice, m.	an ġlóir	glóir	na nglór
	ire	a	or	Caor, a berry, f.	na caoire	caora	na gcaor
os	is,-a	is,-a	os	Rós, a rose, m.	an róis,-a	róis,-a	na rós
	ise	a	os	Cos, a foot, f.	na Coise	cosa	na gcos
ot	it			Airgiot, silver, m.	an tairgit		
	ite	a	ot	Lot, a wound, f.	na loite	lota	na lot
oṫ	iṫ,-a	a	oṫ	Goṫ, a spear, m.	an ġoiṫ,-a	goṫa	na ngoṫ
	a	a	oṫ	Boṫ, a house, f.	na boṫa	boṫa	na mboṫ
ub	ibe	a	ub	Crúb, a paw, f.	na crúibe	crúba	na gcrúb
uḃ	iḃ,-a	a	uḃ	Suḃ, juice, m.	an tsuiḃ,-a	suḃa	na suḃ
	iḃe	a	uḃ	Duḃ, ink, f.	na duiḃe	duḃa	na nduḃ
uc	ice	a	uc	muc, a pig, f.	na muice	muca	na muc
uċ	iċe	a	uċ	luċ, a mouse, f.	na luiċe	luċa	na luċ
ud	id,-e	e	ud	Naṁud, an enemy, m.	an naṁuid,-e	naiṁde	na naṁud

When the N. S. ends in,	The Gen. Sing. ends in,	Nominative Plural in,	Genitive Plural in,	Examples.	Genitive Singular,	Nominative Plural,	Genitive Plural,
uḋ	iḋe	a	uḋ	Dûḋ, and ear, f.	na ḋuiḋe	ḋûḋa	na nḋûḋ
uḋ	iḋe,-a	a	uḋ	Tnûḋ, envy, f	na tnuiḋe,-a	tnúḋa	na ḋtnúḋ
ug	ig	ig,-a	ug	Grúg, a frown, m.	an ġruig	gruig,-a	na ngrúg
uġ	iġ	a	uġ	Bruġ a town, m.	an ḃruiġ	bruġa	na mbruġ
ul	il	il,-a	ul	Cúl, a waggon, m.	an ċuil	cúl, a	na gcúl
	ile	a	ul	Baċul, a stick, f.	na baċuile	baċula	na mbaċul

um

um	im	im	um	Cum, the waist m.	an ċuim	Cuim	na gcum
uṁ	iṁe,-a	a	uṁ	Cnuṁ, a maggot, f.	na cnuiṁe,-a	cnuṁa	na gcnuṁ
	a	a	uṁ	Cluṁ, feather, m.	an ċluṁa	cluṁa	na gcluṁ
un	ine	ine,-a	un	Glún, a knee, f.	na glúine	glúine,-a	na nglún
	in	in	un	Babun, a bulwark, f.	an babuin	babuin	na mbabun
ur	ir	ir	ur	Casúr, a hammer, m.	an ċasúir	casúir	na gcasúr
	ire	ir,-a	ur	Siúr, a kinswoman, f.	na siúire	siúra	na siúr
us	is	is	us	Aṁrus, a doubt, m.	an aṁruis	aṁruis	na naṁrus
	ise	a	us	Pus, a lip, f.	na puise	pusa	na bpus
ut	uit	it	ut	Smut, a snout, m.	an smuit	smuit	na smut
	a	a	uṫ	Sruṫ, a stream, m.	an tsroṫa	sroṫa	na sruṫ
uṫ	iṫe,-a	a	uṫ	Cruṫ, an appearance, f.	na cruiṫe,-a	cruṫa	na gcruṫ
	iċd	iċd	ċd	Uċd, a breast, m.	an uiċd	uiċd	na nuċd
ċd	a	a	ċd	Umlaċd, humility, f.	na humlaċda	umlaċda	na numlaċd
	iċt	iċt	ċt	Mallaċt, a curse, m.	an ṁallaiċt	mallaiċt	na mallaċt
ċt	a	a	ċt	Cruiṫneaċt, wheat, f.	na cruiṫneaċta	cruiṫneaċta	na gcruiṫneaċt

When the N. S. ends,	The Gen. Sing. ends,	Nominative Plural,	Genitive Plural,	Examples.	Genitive Singular,	Nominative Plural,	Genitive Plural,
ḋḃ	e	iḋḃ	ḋḃ	baḋḃ, a scold, f.	na baiḋḃe	baiḋḃ	na mbaḋḃ
ḋġ	iḋġ	iḋġ	ḋġ	Taḋġ, a poet, m.	an ṫaiḋġ	taiḋġ	na dtaḋġ
	e	a	ḋġ	Staiḋġ, the gullet, f.	na staiḋġe	staḋġa	na staiḋġ
ḋm	e	ana	ḋm	Snaiḋm, a knot, f.	na snaiḋme	snaḋmana	na snaiḋm

lḃ	e,-a	a	lb	Scolb, a splinter, m. & f.	na scoilbe,-a	scoilb	na scolb
lḃ	ilḃ	ilḃ	lḃ	Colḃ, a pillar, m.	an ċoilḃ	coilḃ	na gcolḃ
	e,-a	a	lḃ	Sealḃ, a herd, f.	na seilḃe,-a	sealḃa	na sealḃ
lc	ilc	ilc	lc	Falc, a flood, m.	an ḟailc	failc	na bḟalc
	e	a,-aċa	lc	Cuilc, a reed, f.	na cuilce	cuilca,-aċa	na gcuilc
lg	ilg	ilg	lg	Bolg, a bag, m.	an ḃoilg	ḃoilg	na mbolg
	e	a	lg	Sealg, a chace, f.	na seilge	sealga	na sealg
lm	ilm,-a	ilm,-a	lm	Salm, a psalm, m.	an sailm,-a	sailm,-a	na salm
	e	e	lm	Ailm, the palm tree, f.	na hailme	hailme	na nailm
lp	e	aċa	lp	Speilp, a girdle, f.	na speilpe	speilpeaċa	na speilp
	ilp	a	lp	Colp a haunch, f.	an ċoilp	colpa	na gcolp
lt	ilt	lt	lt	Alt, a joint, m.	an ailt	ailt	na nalt
	ilte	a	lt	Réalt, a star, f.	na réilte	réalta	na réalt
nḃ	inḃ	iḃ	nḃ	Leanḃ, a child, m.	an leinḃ	leinḃ	na leanḃ
nc	inc	inc	nc	Sponc, a spunge, m.	an spoinc	spoinc	na sponc

When the N. S. ends,	The Gen. Sing. ends,	Nominative Plural,	Genitive Plural,	Examples.	Genitive Singular,	Nominative Plural,	Genitive Plural,
ng	ing	ing	ng	Cuṁang, strength, m.	an ċuṁaing	cuṁaing	an gcumang
	inge	a	ng	Meang, deceit, f.	na meinge	meanga	na meang
nm	e, a	na	nm	Ainm, a name, m.	an ainme,-a	anmna,-aċa	na nainm,
nt	e			Caint, a speech, f.	na cainte		
rb	irb	irb	rb	Forb, a landlord, m.	an ḟoirb	foirb	na bforb
	irbe	a	rb	Fearb, a pimple, f.	na feirbe	fearba	na bfearb
rḃ	irḃ	irḃ	rḃ	Tarḃ, a bull, m.	an tairḃ	tairḃ	na dtarḃ

rḃ

rḃ	irḃe	a	rḃ	Dearḃ, a churn, f.	na deirḃe	dearḃa	na ndearḃ
rc	irc	irc	rc	Torc, a boar, m.	an toirc	toirc	na dtorc
	e	a	rc	Bairc, a ship, f.	na bairce	barca	na mbarc
rd	ird	ird	rd	Bard, a poet, m.	an ḃaird	baird	na mbard
	e	a	rd	Cēard, a trade, f.	na cēirde	cēarda	na gceard
rg	irg	irg	rg	Lorg, a track, m.	an loirg	loirg	na lorg
	irge	iḋ	rg	Mairg, woe, f.	na mairge	mairgiḋ	na mairg
rṁ	irm	irm	rm	Arm, a weapon, m.	an airm	airm	na narm
	e	iḋ	rm	Cuirm, a banquet, f.	na cuirme	cuirmiḋ	na gcuirm
rn	irn	irn	rn	Corn, a tankered, m.	an ċoirn	coirn	na gcorn
	irne,-a	rne,-a	rn	Sbairn, a quarrel, f.	na sbairne	sbairne,-a	na sbairn
rp	irp	irp,-a	rp	Corp, a body, m.	an ċoirp	coirp,-a	na gcorp
rt	irt	irt	rt	Beart, dress, m.	an ḃeairt	beairt	na mbeart
	e, a	iḋ	rt	Cuáirt, a visit, f.	na cuáirte,-a	cuairtiḋ	na gcúairt
sc	isc	isc	sc	Riasc, a moor, m.	an riáisc	riaisc	na riasc
	isce	a	sc	Blosc, an assembly, f.	na bloisce	blosca	na mblosc

When the N. S. ends in,	The Gen. Sing. ends in,	Nominative Plural in,	Genitive Plural in,	Examples.	Genitive Singular in,	Nominative Plural in,	Genitive Plural, in
sd	de	iḋ,-eaḋ	sd	Peisd, a beast, f.	na peisde	peisdiḋ,-ęḋ	na bpeisd
sg	isg,-a	isg	sg	Toirmeasg, an impediment m.	an toirmeisg,-a	toirmeisg	na dtoirmeasg
	ge	a	sg	Pléasg, a noise, f.	na pléisge	pléasga	na bpléasg
st	ste	st,-a	ist	Céist, a question, f,	na céiste	céisteaḋ	na gcéist

IN the foregoing TABLE, there are no examples given of Nouns terminating in Vowels, because, all regular Nouns of that description, generally terminate the Cases of the Singular number alike.

But as there are several irregular Nouns ending in Vowels, which vary their terminations in some of the cases of the singular, the following examples are given.

Substantives ending in a.

lá, a Day, *Masc.*

	Singular.	Plurla.
Nom.	an lá,	na laeṫe, laoiṫe.
Gen.	an laoi, lae	na lá.
Dat.	don lá, lo	dona laoiṫib, laeṫib
Acc.	an lá	na laeṫe laoiṫe
Voc.		
Abl.	on lá	uad na laoiṫib, laeṫib.

Pēarsa, a person, *Fem.*

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	an ṗēarsa	na pēarsaña.
Gen.	na pēarsaña	na bpēarsa
Dat.	dan bpēarsáin	dona pēarsánaib
Acc.	an ṗēarsa	na pēarsaña
Voc.		
Abl.	on bpēarsain	uad na bpēarsañaib

Substantives ending in E.

File, a Poet, *Masc.*

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	an file,	na filiḋ
Gen.	an filiḋ	na bfiliḋ
Dat.	do'n bfile	dona bfiliḋiḃ
Acc.	an file	na filiḋ
Voc.		
Abl.	uaḋ an bfile	uaḋ 'na bfiliḋiḃ

Cuisle, a Vein, *Fem.*

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	an ċuisle	na cuisleana
Gen.	na cuisleana	na gcuisle
Dat.	do'n gcuisle	do na cuisliḃ
Acc.	an ċuisle	na cuisleana
Voc.		
Abl.	o'n gcuisle	uaḋ na cuisliḃ

Substantives ending in I.

Ri, a King, *Masc.*

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	an ri	na riġṫe
Gen.	an riġ, rioġ	na ri, riġ
Dat.	do'n ri, riġ	dona riġiḃ
Acc.	an ri	na riġṫe
Voc.		
Abl.	uaḋ an ri, riġ	uaḋ na riġiḃ.

Mi,

Mi, a Month, *Fem.* and *Mas.*

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	an ṁi,-mi	na miosa
Gen.	na miosa, an ṁios	na mi,-mios
Dat.	do an ṁis	dona miosaiḃ
Acc.	an ṁi,-mi	na miosa
Voc.		
Abl.	o'n ṁis	uaḋ na miosaiḃ

Substantives ending in o.

Cro, a hovel, *Mac.*

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	an cró	na craoi,-craoiṫe
Gen.	an ċraoi	na gcró
Dat.	don gcró, ċrú	dona craoiḃ,-craoiṫiḃ
Acc.	an cró	na craoi,-craoiṫe
Voc.		
Abl.	o'n gcró	uaḋ na craoiḃ,-craoiṫiḃ

Bó, a Cow, *Fem.*

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	an ḃó	na ba, bai
Gen.	na bó	na mbó
Dat.	do an ḃóin	do na búaiḃ
Acc.	an ḃo	na ba,-baoi
Voc.		
Abl.	uaḋ an ḃóin	uaḋ na búaiḃ

Substantives ending in ú

brú, a womb, *Fem.*

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	an brú	na briġn̄e,-broin̄e, brón̄
Gen.	na brón̄, bróin̄ broin̄e	na mbrón̄
Dat.	do'n bróin̄	do na brón̄aib
Acc.	an brú	na briġn̄e, &c. as in *Nom.*
Voc.		
Abl.	on broin̄	úaḋ na bron̄aib

Besides the above Examples, there are a great number of Substantives terminating irregularly in Vowels; for the convenience of the learner, a few of them are here given, with their genitives and datives, singular and plural.

Nom. Singular.	Gen. Sing.	Dat. Sing.	Nom. Plural.	Gen. Plur.	Dat. Plur.
Ceaṫraṁa, a Quarter, *Fem.*	ceaṫraṁan,-na	gceaṫraṁair;n	ceaṫraṁna	gceaṫraṁa	ceaṫraṁnaib
Coṁarsa, a Neighbour, f.	coṁarsan̄,-in̄e,	gcoṁarsr;n	coṁairsain,-ana	gcoṁarsa	coṁarsanaib
Ḋearna, the Palm of the hand f. varies its Cases like coṁarsa,					
Goba, a Smith, m.	goban̄	gobr;n̄	goibne	ngoba	goibnib
Ára; a Loin, f. Guala, a shoulder, f. } vary their cases like goba,					
Teanga, a Tongue, f.	Teangain	teangain	teangṫa	dteanga	teangṫaib
Fiaḋa, a Testimony, f.	fiaḋan	fiaḋr;n	fiaḋain,-e	bfiaḋa	fiaḋnaib
Caora, a Sheep. f.	caoirġċ,-aċ	caoirig	caoirig	ccaoireaċ	caorċaib
Naoiḋe, an Infant, m.	naoiḋin	naoiḋin	naoiḋeana	naoiḋean	naoiḋeanaib
Dile, a Flood, f.	diline,-ean	dilin	dileana	dile	dileanaib
Faoisiḋe, a Confession, f.	faoisiḋean	faoisiḋin	faoisiḋeana	bfaoisiḋean	faoisiḋeanaib foiġiḋe,

Nom. Singular.	Gen. Sing.	Dat. Sing.	Nom. Plural.	Gen. Plur.	Dat. Plur.
Foiġide, patience, f. Inse, a recital, f. loise, a flame, f.	like faoiside				
Draoi, a druid, m.	ḋruaḋ	draoiḋ	ḋraoiṫe,-ḋe	ndruaḋ,-iṫeaḋ,	draoiṫiḃ,-ḋiḃ
Saoi, a learned man, Daoi, an ignorant man,	like draoi				
Bró, a hand mill, f.	brón	bróin	bróinte	mbrón,-teġ	bróintiḃ
Cnu, a Nut, f.	cnó	cnaoi	cna,-cnai	gcno	cnoiḃ,-cnū
Cu, a Hound,	çon	çoin	con	gcu,-çon	conaiḃ

Substantives having ı long, in their last syllables, never change their terminations in any of the cases in the Singular number; except in the irregular Nouns ending in Vowels.

Substantives having ı short, as their last vowel, are of the Feminine Gender, except such as end in r, which are sometimes Masculine.

Substantives ending in im, or ḋm, generally make their plurals in aña. See the words Ceim, and snaiḋm, in the Table.

Some Nouns ending in aṁ, vary their cases in a different manner, from the regular examples as given in the Table; thus breiṫeaṁ, a Judge *masc.* genitive singular breiṫim, or breiṫeaman, dative singular, breiṫeaṁ or breiṫeaṁrġn; nominative Plural, breiṫim, or breiṫeaṁrġn; genitive plural mbreiṫeaṁ, or mbreiṫeaman; dative Plural breiṫeaṁnaḃ. Of this kind are the following, viz. ollaṁ, daileaṁ, oireaṁ, feiċeaṁ, feallsaṁ, dṙleaṁ &c.

Others again increase in the genitive singular by the addition of a or ta; as Congnaṁ, aid, *masc.* genitive singular, Congnaiṁ, Congnaṁa, or Conganta; dative singular, congnaṁ; nominative plural, Congnaiṁ, Congnaṁa, or Conganta; genitive plural, gcongnaṁ; dative plural, Congnaṁaiḃ, Congantaiḃ. The following are also of this description; Tionsgaṁ, Foġnaṁ, Ognaṁ, Cagnaṁ, &c.

When the diphthong ia, happens to be in the last syllable of a Noun of the singular number, the a is suppressed in the genitive singular, and the diphthong is changed into ei, See TABLE.

When the diphthong io, happens in the last sylable of a Noun of the feminine gender, singular number, the o, is omitted in the genitive, and the ı, only is written. See the words saiġioḋ, sioḋ, geiṁol, &c. in the TABLE. But in Nouns Masculine the io, is changed for ea, and the genitive singular takes an increase.

Example.

Sioc, Frost, *Masculine.*

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	an sioc, the frost,	na seaca, the frosts,
Gen.	an tseaca, of &c.	na sioc,-seaċ,
Dat.	do an tsioc,	do na seacaib,
Acc.	an sioc	na seaca,
Voc.		
Abl.	uaḋ an tsioc	uaḋ na seacaib.

In this manner is declined blioċt, brioċt, slioċḋ, crios, bior, criom, rioċḋ, loṫ, sriob, mioḋ, flioḋ, and some others.

Nouns having ea in the last syllable, singular number, drop a, in the genitive, and substitute ı, in its place, See TABLE passim. Cruiṫneaċt, wheat, genitive singular, Cruiṫneaċta, is an exception to this rule.

In all the examples of Declensions here given, the article is prefixed; and as the article makes the Noun appear in the third person, it is obvious that no vocative case could be given with propriety.

The vocative is properly applied to the second person, it is expressed by placing a, before the Nominative case of the Noun, but if the Noun begins with a Consonant capable of aspiration, it must be mortified; as a ḃean! O Woman! a ḟigeadóir! O Weaver! &c. except s and t followed by a consonant in which case they do not admit of aspiration.

Some writers terminate their Nominatives Plural, generally in a, e, or ḋ, thus feara, for fir, corpa, for coirp, olca, for oilc, barda, for baird, bairḋ, ceoltiḋ, for ceolta, ruġṫiḋe, for riġṫe, bolga, for boilg, &c. &c. Some also substitute u, for o, in their genitive singular and nominative and genitive plural; as uilc for oilc :- uisge, for oisge, cuirp, for coirp, &c. but an ancient Grammarian (taḋg ó dólán) does not approve of such transmutation, unless in the following, which make their genitive in a, and *by him* termed nouns of multitude, from their having a plural termination in their genitive singular.

Examples,

Nom. Sing.	Gen. Sing.	Nom. Sing.	Gen Sing.
fuil blood	na fola	sruṫ a stream	an tsrota.
gúl a lamentation	na gola	caṫ a battle	an ċaṫa.
mil honey	na meala	daṫ a colour	an daṫa
muir a sea	na mara	feart a grave	an ḟearta
guṫ a voice	an ġoṫa	flaiṫ a lord	an ḟlaṫa
criṫ a tremor	an ċreaṫa	bēs rent	an besa
ciṫ a shower	an ċeaṫa	es a brook	an esa
céir, wax	na ċearaċa	anam a soul	an anama
colan a body i. e. human	na colla, i.e. colna	aṫair a father	an aṫara
gruṫ curds	an ġroṫa	maṫair a mother	na maṫara
lus a leek	an losa	braṫair a brother	an braṫara
fion wine	an ḟiona	caṫair a city	na caṫraċa
éag death	an éaga	feoil flesh	na feola
toil the will	na tola		

Many more examples of this kind might be given, but these are sufficient to shew the deviation of such nouns, from the general order of substantives, exemplified in the foregoing Table.

The same author (ó ḋóláin) calls all proper names of Men, Women, Countries, Rivers, Lakes, Mountains, Grain, Seeds, Trees, Plants, Trades, &c. Solitary Nouns, because they have no Plural number.

Treating of Irregular Nouns, he enumerates four only, viz. Bean, a Woman. Clan̄, Children. Tulaiġ, a ridge of small Hills; and Teaṁair, Tara. Thus,

bean, a Woman.

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	bean	na mna
Gen.	na mná	na mban
Dat.	don mnaoi	do na mnaiḃ
Acc.	an bean	na mna
Voc.	a ḃean	a mna
Abl.	uaḋ an mnaoi	uaḋ na mnaiḃ

Clan̄, Children.

	Singular.	Plural
Nom.	clan̄	Clan̄a
Gen.	na cloin̄e	na gclan̄ain
Dat.	do an gcloin̄	do na clan̄aiḃ
Acc.	an ċlan̄	na clan̄a
Voc	a ċlan̄	a ċlan̄a
Abl.	uaḋ an gcloin̄	uaḋ na clan̄aiḃ

Tulaiġ, a Hill.

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	túlaiġ	na tulċa
Gen.	na túlċa	na dtulaċ
Dat.	don dtulaiġ	dona tulċaiḃ
Acc.	an tulaiġ	na tulċa
Voc.	a ṫulaiġ	a ṫulċa
Abl.	uaḋ an dtulaiġ.	uaḋ na tulċaiḃ.

Teaṁair; Tara; Singular only.

Nominative, teaṁair.
Genitive, na teaṁraċ.
Dative, do ṫeaṁair.
Accusative, teaṁair.
Vocative, a ṫeaṁair.
Ablative, uaḋ ṫeaṁair.

Tho' Claña, is the plural of Clañ, (i. e. the plural of a plural) yet there is this difference, that Clañ implies Children in a direct line from one common stock; and Claña, collateral lines; forming tribes, parties, &c. in English clanns.

Cioċal, in his etymology of this language, beginning thus,

" tiobrad firċeart na bḟocal mbiñ,
" miñfeid do ſaoiṫib éirioñ."

" The pure Fountain of sweet words,
" I will explain to the Sages of Ireland,"

Derives tulaiġ, from tul or tol, i. e. iomarcaiḋ, many, and aiġ i. e. cnoc, a hill, inḟir, (not aim̃ear) from in, to, and fear, man, i. e. marriageable.—inġin (not inġean) from in, to, and gin, to bring forth, i. e. ad parturiendum.—Asal, from as, milk, and al, mare, steed, &c.

Substantives forming diminutives in an, have the i, of their primitive Genitives placed between a and n, and have their inferior diminutives in in.

Examples.

	Primitives.	Diminutives.	
Nom.	cnoc, a hill.	cnoçan, a hillock.	cnoicin, a very small hill.
Gen.	an ċnoic.	an ċnocnan	an ċnoicin
Nom.	tarb, a bull.	tarban, a small bull.	tairbin
Gen.	an tairb	an tarbain	an tairbin
Nom.	geug, a branch.	geagan, a small branch.	geigin
Gen.	an ġeig	an ġeigin	an ġeigin
Nom.	leabar, a book.	leabaran, a small book.	leabairin
Gen.	an leabair	an leabarain	an leabairin.

These last diminutives refer to very small objects, and are formed of the Genitives of their Primitives. They are not much in use.

OF POSSESSIVES.

First Declension.

Singular.	Plural.
mo ēadaċ, my cloth.	ar nēadaċ, our cloth.
do ēadaċ, thy cloth.	bur nēadaċ, your cloth.
a ēadaċ, his cloth.	a nēadaċ, their cloth.
a hēadaċ, her cloth.	

Second Declension.

mo ċluas, my ear.	ar gcluasa, our ears.
do ċluas, thy ear.	bur gcluasa, your ears.
a ċluas, his ear.	a gcluasa, their ears.
a cluas, her ear.	

Third Declension.

mo ċailín, my maid.	ar gcailín, our maids.
do ċailín, thy maid.	bur gcailín, your maids.
a ċailín, his maid.	a gcailín, their maids.
a cailín, her maid.	

Genitives.

mo ċailíne, of my maid.	ar gcailíne of our maids.
do ċailíne, of thy, &c.	bur gcailíne, of your, &c.
a ċailíne, of thy, &c.	a gcailíne, of their, &c.
a cailíne of her, &c.	

mo ċluaise, of my ear.	ar gcluaise, of our ears.
do ċluaise, of, &c.	bur gcluaise, of, &c.

a ċluaise, of his ear.	a gcluaise, of their ears.
a cluaise, of her, &c.	
mo éadaiġ, of my cloth.	ár néadaiġ, of our cloth,
do éadaiġ, of thy, &c.	bur néadaiġ, of your, &c.
a éadaiġ; of his, &c.	a readaiġ, of their, &c.
a headaiġ, of her, &c.	

Here we find the initial consonants (if they be of the mutable class) of all substantives, of whatever Gender or Declension, lose their natural sound, except in the third person Singular, feminine gender; and the Noun takes é as an increase in the genitive singular, if the nominative plural ends in ib.—See, Cailin, page 24.

Some writers, indiscriminately terminate their nominatives plural in ib or iġ, from the affinity of their sounds; but the nominative plural never should end in iġ, except when the genitive singular ends in the same.—See eadaċ, Page 22.

In plural possessive datives, the preposition and pronoun are often contracted; thus dar for do ar; as dar gcailin, to our Maid, &c.

The only difference I can find between bár and bur in possessives, and second persons plural of verbs, is, that if the possessive noun has a broad termination, the pronoun bár is used;

but *bur*, is used when the Noun has a slender termination.—In Verbs of the first conjugation *bar* is used, but *bur* is used in the second conjugation.

OF ADJECTIVES.

THE chief elegance of this Language arises from the copious connection, and graceful formation of its Adjectives; hence no part of Grammar is explained or learned with more difficulty than Adjectives in their various compositions and comparisons.

Their Declensions are in number as the substantives, and like them, known by initial changes in their Genitives Singular.

ADJECTIVES DECLINED WITH THEIR ARTICLE AND NOUN.

First Declension.

Dearg, Red.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. an téadaċ dearg, the red Cloth.	***Nom.*** na héadaiġ deirg, the red Cloths.
Gen. an éadaiġ deirg, of the, &c.	***Gen.*** na néadaċ dearg, of the, &c.

Dat.

a ċluaise, of his ear.	a gcluaise, of their ears.
a cluaise, of her, &c.	
mo éadaiġ, of my cloth.	ar neadaiġ, of our cloth,
do éadaiġ, of thy, &c.	bur neadaiġ, of your, &c.
a éadaiġ; of his, &c.	a neadaiġ, of their, &c.
a headaiġ, of her, &c.	

Here we find the initial consonants (if they be of the mutable class) of all substantives, of whatever Gender or Declension, lose their natural sound, except in the third person Singular, feminine gender; and the Noun takes e as an increase in the genitive singular, if the nominative plural ends in iḋ.—See, Cailin, page 24.

Some writers, indiscriminately terminate their nominatives plural in iḋ or iġ, from the affinity of their sounds; but the nominative plural never should end in iġ, except when the genitive singular ends in the same.—See eadaċ, Page 22.

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ADJECTIVES DECLINED WITH THEIR ARTICLE AND NOUN.

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Dearg, Red.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. an tēadaċ dęrg, the red Cloth.	*Nom.* na hēadaiġ deirg, the red Cloths.
Gen. an ēadaiġ deirg, of the, &c.	*Gen.* na nēadaċ dearg, of the, &c.

Dat.

Sing.	Plur.
Dat. do'n ēadaċ dearg, to the, &c.	*Dat.* dona hēadaiḃ deirg, of the, &c.
Acc. an tēadaċ dearg, the Red, &c.	*Acc.* na hēadaiġ deirg, the, &c.
Voc.	*Voc.*
Abl. uaḋ an ēadaċ dearg, from the, &c.	*Abl.* uaḋ na hēadaiḃ deirg, from the, &c.

Second Declension.

Mór, Large.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. an ċluas ṁór, the large Ear.	*Nom.* na cluasa móire, the large Ears.
Gen. na cluaise móire, of the, &c.	*Gen.* na gcluas ṁór, of the, &c.
Dat. don gcluás ṁór, to the, &c.	*Dat.* dona cluasaiḃ móire, to the, &c.
Acc. an ċluas ṁór to the, &c.	*Acc.* na cluasa móire, the, &c.
Voc.	*Voc.*
Abl. úaḋ an gcluas ṁór, from the, &c.	*Abl.* uaḋ na cluasaiḃ moire, from the, &c.

Third Declension.

óg, Young.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. an cailin óg, the young Girl.	*Nom.* na cailinib óige, the young Girls.

Gen.

Singular.	Plural.
Gen. an ċailín óig, of the, &c.	*Gen.* na gcailín óg, of the, &c.
Dat. don gcailín óg, to the, &c.	*Dat.* do na Cailiniḃ óige, to the, &c.
Acc. an cailin óg, the, &c.	*Acc.* na cailiniḃ óige, the, &c.
Voc.	*Voc.*
Abl. uaḋ an gcailín óg, from the, &c.	*Abl.* uaḋ na cailiniḃ óige, from, &c.

GENERAL RULE.

There is no variation in the termination of the Nominative Case, whether the Noun to which it is annexed be of the Masculine or Feminine Gender.

The Nominative and Accusative Cases have their terminations alike; as also the Dative and Ablative cases.

The Genitive of Masculine Adjectives, if the last vowel of the Nominative be broad, is formed by inserting ı before the final Consonant, but Adjectives of the Feminine Gender are increased by the addition of e after their final Consonants; thus,

Nom. dearg, red.	*Nom.* mór, great.	*Nom.* óg young.
Gen. Masc. deirg, of, &c.	*Gen. Mas.* móir, of, &c.	*Gen. Mas.* óig, of, &c.
Gen. Fem. deirge, of, &c.	*Gen. Fem.* móire, of, &c.	*Gen. Fem.* óige, of, &c.

If

If the last vowel in the Nominative be slender, the Genitive Feminine is increased by **e**, but the Genitive Masculine is the same as the Nominative.

Example.

Nom. mín, soft.
Gen. Masc. mín.
Gen. Fem. míne.

The Genitive Plural is like the Nominative Singular; and the Nominative Plural generally like the Genitive Singular. But some Writers make all the Cases of the Plural take a broad increase, except the Genitive, if the Adjective ends in a Consonant preceded by a broad Vowel; as an téadaċ dearg, Singular; na headaiġ dearga, Plural.

Degrees of Comparison.

There are in common Irish but the three degrees of comparison found in all other Languages; but the Bards, in the glow of Poetic rapture, passed the ordinary bounds, and upon the common superlative, which their heated imaginations made the positive degree, raised a second comparative and superlative; and on the second also, raised a third comparative and superlative; from an irregular but noble effort to bring the Language to a level with their lofty conceptions; which uncommon mode of expressing their effusions, though it may seem romantic to others, the natives regarded as a source of peculiar beauty, and a high poetic embellishment to their Language.

The comparative signs at present used are nios, more; ró, very, or too; and sár, most; as, láidir, strong, (positive)—nios láidire, stronger or more strong, (comparative),—ro láidir very, or too strong, (superior to the comparative, inferior to the superlative), sár laidir, strongest or most strong; (superlative).—The particle ró is generally, though improperly, used for sár. (14.)

There is another manner of expressing the comparative, which is done by adding the preposition de to the comparative, and rejecting nios; as is láidirede tu sin, you are the stronger for that. See Syntax under Adverbs.

An, is also a particle of excess, and considered more forcibly expressive than sár; as anlaidir, incomparably strong.

OF SIMPLE ADJECTIVES.

THESE are, first, Monosyllables expressive of Condition and Quality; or second, Polysyllables, indicative of Place, and Number;—they may be termed Substitutes, because they represent their Substantives.

Adjectives of Condition and Quality have their Genitives for comparatives, and their superlatives equal to their primitives, by placing sár, or, what is more common, ró, before them and placing a dot (.) over the initials (if Mutables)

Mutables,) when a comparison is made by iona (than); as, is fearr ciall iona Caiṫreim: Sense is better than Dignity.

Example.

Of Condition.	Substitutes.	Genitives.
boċt, poor.	an boċt, the poor.	na boiċte, of the poor.
lag, weak.	an lag, the weak.	na laige, of the weak.
crion, withered.	an Crion, the withered.	na crine, of the withered
sean, old.	an sean, the old.	na seine, of the old.
óg, young.	an tóg, the young.	na hóige, of the young.

Comparatives,	Superlatives.
níos boiċte, more poor, poorer.	sár or ro boċt, most, or very poor.
níos laige, more weak, weaker.	sár or ro lag, most, or very weak.
níos crine, more withered.	sár or ro ċrion, most, or very withered.
níos seine, more old, older.	sár or ró sean, most, or very old.
níos óige, more young, younger.	sár or ro óg, most, or very young.

Of Quality,	Substitutes,	Genitives.
bán, white.	an bán, the white.	na báine, of the white.

duḃ, black.	an duḃ, the black.	na duiḃe, of the black.
dearg, red.	an dearg, the red.	na deirge, of the red.
glas, green.	an glas, the green.	na glaise, of the green.

Comparatives.	Superlatives.
nios báine, more white, whiter.	sar or ro bán, most, or very white.
nios duiḃe, more black, blacker.	sar or ro duḃ, most, or very black.
nios deirge, more red, redder.	sar or ro dearg, most, or very red.
nios glaise, more green, greener.	sar or ro ġlas, most, or very green.

Irregulars.	Substitutes.	Genitives.
maith, good.	an maiṫ, the good.	an ṁaiṫ of the good.
olc, bad.	an tolc, the bad.	an oilc, of the bad.
beag little.	an beag, the small.	an ḃeag, of the small.
mór great.	an mór, the great.	an ṁóir, of the great.

Comparatives.	Superlatives.
nios fearr, better.	sar or ro ṁaiṫ, best, too, or very good.
nios measa, worse.	sar or ro olc, worst, too, or very bad.

nios

nios luġa, less.	sar or ro beag, least, or very small.
nios mó, greater.	sar or ro ṁór, largerst, too, or very large.

Adjectives of Place end in aċ, having the Place as their Primitives, and form no comparison; thus, Spáin, Spain, Spáineaċ, a Spaniard, ēadaċ Spáineaċ, Spanish cloth.—Eirin, Ireland, Eirionaċ, an Irishman, Féile Eirionaċ, Irish liberality.—Ċoñaċt, Conaught, Coñaċtaċ, a Conaughtman.—Súairceas Coñaċtaċ, Conaught Festivity &c.—When they are used as Substitutes they are inflected like Substantives ending in aċ.

Adjectives of Number, are ten only, for in all others, the Substantive is expressed, and placed between the prime number and the Decimal, thus aon one Person, dis or beirt two Persons; triur three Persons; ceaṫarar four Persons; cuigear five Persons; seisear, six Persons; seaċtar or moirseisear, seven Persons; oċtar, eight Persons; naonṁar, nine Persons; deiċnaṁar, ten Persons; aon-fear-déug, eleven Men; cuig-mna-déug, fifteen Women.

Adjectives of Office are compound Substantives, expressing both the English Adjective and Substantive. They are formed of their conpound personals, thus;

Personals.	Substantives.
taṫloṫar, a Tailor.	taṫloṫaraċt, tailoring Trade.
coirfeadḟiosiḃ, a Shoemaker,	coirfeadḟiosiḃeaċt, shoemaking Trade.

gaḃḋean

Personals.	Substantives.
gaḃḋean, a Smith.	gaḃḋēaniḋeċṫ, Smiths trade.
buabuġaisdeóir, a Butcher.	buabuġaisdeóireaċṫ, Butchering trade.

Their component parts are as follow, thus taṫloṫar, is compounded of taṫ, cement, join, and loṫar, cloth garment; coirḟeaḋḟiosiḋ, of coir, Skin, Hide; feaḋ, sew, and fios, Skill; gaiḃḋean, of gaḃ, a Spear, Dart, or any pointed Weapon; and ḋean, do, or make; *buabuġaisdeoir*, of *buab*, Cattle; *buġ*, mince, slaughter; and aisde, Manner, Form.—And so of all other Nouns of Office.

OF COMPOUND ADJECTIVES.

These generally terminate in a, aċ, in, iḋ, iġ, ṁar, or ṁur, sometimes contracted ar, ur; in ṁail or, ṁṡl; contracted ṡl; which form their Comparatives and Substantives, thus:

In.	Positives.	Comparatives.	Superlatives.
a.	Calma, Valiant.	nios calma, more Valiant.	sar, or ro ċalma, most Valiant,
aċ.	Milteaċ, Destructive.	nios miltaiġ, more, &c.	sar, or ro ṁilteaċ, most, &c.
in.	Firin, Masculine.	nios firiṁe, more, &c.	sar, or ro ḟirin, most, &c.
iḋ.	Cialaiḋ, Sensible.	nios cialaiḋe, more, &c.	sar, or ro ċialaiḋ, more, &c.
iġ.	Eagnaiġ, Witty, Wise.	nios eagnaiġe, more, &c.	sar, or ro eagnaiġ, most, &c.

In.	Positives.	Comparatives.	Superlatives.
ṁur.	lionṁur, Plentiful.	nios lionṁuire, more, &c.	sar, or ro lionṁur, more, &c.
ṁuil.	fearaṁuil, Manful.	nios fearaṁuile, more, &c.	sar, or ro ḟearaṁuil, most, &c.

Substantives.

Calmaċt,	Valour.
Milteaċt,	Destruction.
Firiñeaċt,	Virility.
Cialaiḋeaċt,	Sense.
Eagnaiḋeaċt,	Wisdom, or eagna.
Lionṁuireaċt,	Abundance.
Fearaṁuileaċt,	Manliness.

Compounds ending in an are Irregular, as leaṫan broad, nios leaṫaine, broader, or more broad; sar or ro leaṫan, most broad; leaṫḟaḋ breadth, &c.

All positives ending in a, increase not in the Plural; but all the other terminations take a in the Plural Number.

OF PARTICIPIAL ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives ending in aḋ are Active; the Passive end in ta, ṫa, te, &c. these are formed of the imperative Mood, second person singular, and become the Comparatives of their primitives or active Participles, as,

Primitives.

Primitives	Imperative.
lán full lionaḋ, filling.	lion, fill.
molaḋ, praising.	mol, praise.
bualaḋ, beating.	buail, beat.
losgaḋ, burning.	loisg, burn.
gearraḋ, cutting.	gearr, cut.

Comparatives.	Superlatives.
Nios lionta, more full.	sár or ró lionta, most full.
Nios molta, more praised.	sar or ró molta, most praised.
Nios buailte, more beaten.	sár or ró buailte, most beaten.
Nios loisgṫe, more burned.	sár or ró loisgṫe, most burned.
Nios gearrṫa, more cut.	sár or ro gearrṫa, most cut.

If the Positive, or Primitive, end in a, or ta, it never changes (unless in the sound of its initial mutable) in Number, Gender, Case, Declension or Comparison, not being formed of the Imperative Mood. When ta is in the primitive it terminates its Substantive in s, as,

Positive or Primitive.

Macanta, honest.
Nios macanta, more honest
Sar or ro macanta, most honest.

GENDER.

Fear macanta, an honest Man.
Bean ṁacanta, an honest Woman.

CASE and DECLENSION.

An ḟir ṁacanta, of the honest Man.
Na mna macanta, of the honest Woman.

NUMBERS.

Singular.	Plural.
An fear macanta, the honest Man.	Na fir ṁacanta, the honest Men.
An bean ṁacanta, the honest Women.	Na mna macanta, the honest Women.

SUBSTANTIVES.

Macantas, Honesty.
Soimiontas, Mildness.

The Participials in ta, form two Substantives; viz. in r personal, in ċt general; as mealta deceived; mealtair a deceiver; mealtaireaċt deceit, &c. They form their diminutives in an, and their Substantives in as; as mealtán, a little deceiver; mealtanas, low or mean deceit, &c. If the Primitive be a Substantive, it produces an Adjective and two Substantives; as, feall, treason, fealtaċ, treacherous; fealtair, a traitor; fealtaireaċt, treachery, &c.

Some writers terminate their Personals differently, according to their own particular mode of pronunciation; but all terminations of this kind must be erroneous, if they depart from the following

GENERAL RULE.

If the Primitive, (whether Substantive, Adjective, or Participle,) has a broad Vowel before its final Consonant, the subsequent Vowel in its derivation must be broad also; thus, feall, meall, in their primitives, will be fealta, mealta, in their derivatives; and as no Vowel can follow a, but i, in Personal terminations, whether the final consonant be r, ḋ, ġ, &c. it must end in ir, hence fealtair, &c.—But if the Primitive final is preceded by a slender vowel, the following vowel in the derivative must be slender likewise; thus, caint, speech, will be cainte; and as oi alone can follow e, in personal terminations, they must end in oir, hence cainteoir, &c.

GENDER.

Fear macanta, an honest Man.
Bean ṁacanta, an honest Woman.

Case and Declension.

An ḟir ṁacanta, of the honest Man.
Na mna macanta, of the honest Woman.

Numbers.

Singular.	Plural.
An fear macanta, the honest Man.	Na ḟir ṁacanta, the honest Men.
An bean ṁacanta, the honest Women.	Na mna macanta, the honest Women.

Substantives.

Macantas, Honesty.
Soimiontas, Mildness.

The Participials in ta, form two Substantives; viz. in r personal, in ċt general; as mealta deceived; mealtair a deceiver; mealtaireaċt deceit, &c. They form their diminutives in an, and their Substantives in aꞅ ; as mealꞇán, a little deceiver ; mealꞇanaꞅ, low or mean deceit, &c. If the Primitive be a Substantive, it produces an Adjective and two Substantives ; as, ꝼeall, treason, ꝼealꞇaċ, treacherous; ꝼealꞇaıꞃ, a traitor ; ꝼealꞇaıꞃeaċꞇ, treachery, &c.

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GENERAL RULE.

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OF

OF COMPLEX ADJECTIVES.

First, Of the Adjective compounded with the Substantive.

When an Adjective is thus formed, if it precede the substantive, it conveys a more forcible meaning than if it followed; as, fear ceañ-tréan, a head-strong Man; fear tréan-ċeañaċ, a resolute Man, &c. in this last, the former Substantive becomes an Adjective, as in the English heart-broken, and broken-hearted, &c.

Secondly, Of Simple Adjectives compounded with Impersonal Possessives.

In forming these, the ſimple precedes the possessive; as, réalt ġlan-soilseaċ, a bright-shining Star. Glór biñ-guṫuċ, a sweet-sounding Voice, &c. Such Adjectives involve two Substantives, which then become Adjectives, and may be termed,

Thirdly, Adjectives compounded of Adjectives; thus, oiḋċe ġlan-réalt-soilseaċ, a bright-star-shining Night. Fear biñ-ġlor-ġuṫaċ, a sweet-sounding-voiced Man. (15.) These are again compounded, and become

Fourthly, Adjectives compounded of compound Adjectives; as, óiġḟear ġrúaġ-ḟin-sioḋ-ḟáin-ḋúal-scáineóġaċ, a soft-silken-wide-spreading-ing-ringleting-fair-haired Youth, i. e. the Youth of soft-silken-wide-spreading, ringleting fair Hair. (16.) Adjectives of this description, have the Substantive in their first syllable; for if it be placed in the last syllable, the whole compound becomes an expressive Substantive; as,

Fifthly, a ṫréan-árd-ṡluaġ-ċaṫ-ċeannsaláir, thou mighty Ruler of lofty embattled Chiefs. (17.)

Sixthly, Of Participial Adjectives, compounded of compound Substantives, compounded of compound Adjectives.——In these the Epic Bards delighted, magnifying the exploits of their Heroes beyond measure, and inspiring their hearers with a thirst for military Glory, emulation of feats, and contempt of Death.—Of which, the following Soliloquy of Drilrosg, over the grave of his brother Argmor, gives a sufficent Example;

Seárc seirce mo ċroiḋe fuiḋ liag ṫu Argṁóir!
Ceó gleóḋaċ mo rosg ṫu, a ḋearbraṫair.
A bile ḋiḋion ar Ṁiliḋ a dteagṁáil!
Mo núair naċ bfuilir nios sia a gcoṁḋáil,
Aig laoċraiḋ lēna treaċtmaḋ ir ċlann.
A ḟearta uaiṫne, mo ṁeoḋain-ċreaċ, is caoiṁ liom.
Ce ḋeóraċ me cró lionta crion ort,
ēisdse re trēiġṫe mo áonbráṫair.

Do bēaraḋ re ḋian-lúaḋ-ċróḋaċt buan-ċnaṁ-ċasgarṫa ssuiṫléim, sioḋbasaċ santaċ-ruaig-ṁarbṫaċ frais-lēadarṫa, ḋioċosgarṫa ēagṁaslaṁail ro treiġṫeaċ ġēur-naiṁdeaṁuil, árd-aigeantaċ, neiṁ-ṫim feoil-sgaṫagaċ spol-ḋēantarṫa ḋeilḃ-gráin-cloḋċlóḋ-aḋċūmarṫa sior-ḃáis-n̄eulamuil seoḃac fuilteaċ, leoṁan-ḃras-ġarg-neart-ēaċtmar, mar reubḃruīne-sleiḃ-ṫuīne-ġarḃ-ġuasaċ, a meoḋan trom-ṫional-ḃorb-fuilteaċ na laoċ mear &c.

TRANSLATION,

Argmhor! Love of the love of my heart, beneath this stone thou liest! A mist of sorrow to mine Eyes thou art, my Brother! Stern bulwark of our heroes in battle! woe is me, no longer art thou sharer of the Spoils among the Chiefs of Lena, defeating the Sons of anger.—Thou too, alas! his grassy mansion, art dear to me.—Tho' my aged-bursting-breast with tearful eye bend over thee, hearken thou to the mighty deeds of my only Brother.—Who with fleet-valiant-bone-crushing Arm.—Torrent-like-rapid, dartingly-eager, mortal his strides; dauntless, dealing Death around; invincible, fierce, vigorous, active, hostile, courageous, intrepid, rending, hewing, slaughtering, deforming forms and features; shaded with clouds of certain death. Sanguine as the Hawk of prey; furious as the resistless-strongframed-bloodthirsty Lion; impetuous as the boisterous-hoarse-foaming-bold-bursting-broad-mountain Billows; would rush through close-thronged crowds of enraged Warriors, &c.

OF

OF PRONOUNS.

THE Pronouns are divided into six classes; Personal, Possessive, Demonstrative, Relative, Interrogative, and Indefinite.

The Personals are me, I; ꞇu, you, or thou; e, or ꞅe, he, it, or thing (abstract;) ı, or ꞅı, she.—E, or ı, when expressed, denote their appropriate Genders.

They are thus declined.

Me, I.

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	me, I.	ꞅıñ, we.
Gen.	mo, Mine, or of me.	aꞃ, our, or of us.
Dat.	ꝺom̃, for ꝺo me, to me.	ꝺꞇ̧ñ, for ꝺo ıñ, to us.
Acc.	me, me.	ıñ, or ꞅıñ, us.
Voc.		
Abl.	uam, for uaḋ me, from.	uaıñ for uaḋ ıñ, from us.

Ꞇu, Thou.

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	ꞇu, thou.	ıḃ, or ꞅıḃ, ye.
Gen.	ꝺo, thine or of thee.	ḃaꞃ, or ḃuꞃ, your, or of ye.

Dat.

Singular.	Plural.
Dat. duit, for do tu, to thee.	diḃ for do iḃ, to ye.
Acc. ṫu, thou.	iḃ, or siḃ, ye.
Voc. ṫusa, O! thou.	iḃ, se, O ye!
Abl. uaid, for uaḋ tu, from thee.	uaiḃ, for uaḋ iḃ, from ye.

Se, He.

Singular.	Plural
Nom. se, he.	siad, they.
Gen. a, his, its, of him.	a, their, or of them.
Dat. do, to him.	doiḃ, to them.
Acc. e, him, it or thing.	iad, them.
Voc.	
Abl. uaḋ, from him.	uaḋṫa from them.

Sj, She.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. si, she.	siad, they.
Gen. a, hers, of her.	a, their, or of them.
Dat. di, for do i, to her	doiḃ, to them.
Acc. i, her.	iad, them.
Voc.	
Abl. uaiḋ, for uaḋ i, from her.	uaḋṫa from them.

The Possessives are, mo, mine; do, thine, or your; a, his, hers, its, or their.—These are only the Genitives of their personal primitives, me, tu, se, si.

The Demonstratives are four; so, this, these, or here; sin, that, those or there; sud, those, or there; ud, that, or those, there or yon.—These Demonstratives are indeclinable, and are the same in both numbers:

Example.

An fear so, this man; na fir so, these men: ta se an̄ so, he is here; ta siad an̄ so, they are here; an fear sin, that man; na fir sin, those men; ta se an̄ sin, he is there; na fir sud, those men; sud an fear, there is the man; sud na fir, there are the men; an pean̄ ud, that pen; na láṁa ud, those hands; an teaċ ud ṫall, yon house.

The relatives are a, who, which, that; and noċ, noca, who, which.—Like the Demonstratives, they are indeclinable, and the same in both numbers.

Examples, of a.

Agus do ċuaiḋ iosa a sdeaċ go tempoll Ḋé, agus do ṫeilg sē amaċ a raiḃ ag reic agas ag ceannaċ annsa teaṁcoll. Matt. 21, Chap. 12, Verse.

And Jesus entered into the Temple of God, and cast out all *who* were selling and buying in the temple.

Aċd an tan do bi deireaḋ an laoi sin, tugadar ċuige moran an̄ a raḃadar deaṁain. Matth. 8 Chap. 16 Verse.

When evening was come, they brought unto him many *that* were possessed with Devils.

Examples of noċ, noċa.

Eisdiġse an focalso a ḃaṫ ḃásan, ata a sliaḃ Samaria, noċ sarruiġes an boċt, noċ ċrupas an riaċdanaċ, noċ a deir re na maiġistriḃ Taḃruiġ agus iḃeam.—Amos. 4 Chap. 1 Vers.

Hear this word ye kine of Bashan, that are in the mountain of Samaria, *which* oppress the poor, which crush the needy, which say to their masters, Bring and let us drink.

Agus d' fiafruiġeadar ḋíoḃ, ag raḋ: an é so bur macso, noċ adeirṫi ruġaḋ dall? John 9 Chap. 19 Verse.

And they asked them, saying, Is this your Son, *who*, ye say, was born blind?

Agus mar an gcéadna is iad so an dream an ar csreaḋ an síol a ḃfearan̄ cloċaċ, noċu eisdeas an briaṫar, agus gabus ċuca i do láṫair maille re gáirdeaċas,

And these are they likewise which are sown on stony ground, *who* when they have heard the Word, immediately receive it with joy. Mark, 4 c. 16 v.

The Reverend and learned Mr. Stewart, in his "Elements of Galic Grammar," and the anonymous Author of "A Grammar of the Gælic Language," lately published in Dublin, assert, that naċ is a Relative Pronoun; but, neither of these gentlemen have thought proper to give us any Examples, to support their assertion. I am of opinion that naċ is merely a negative particle; but there are Examples of its use, in which a Pronoun is understood to accompany it; as, agus do iṫ se arán na fiaḋnsi, naċ ar ċeadsġṫeaċ diṫe aċd do na sagartaib. And he did eat the shew-bread, *which* is not lawful to eat but for the priests. Mark, 2 c. 26 v.

Oir ni ḃfsl ni ar biṫ folsġṫeaċ naċ ḃfoillseoċar. For there is nothing hid *which* shall not be manifested. Mark, 4 c. 22 v.

In both of these Examples the relative Pronoun, *which*, is understood, but not expressed in the Irish.

The Interrogatives are, coin, when; caiḋe, wherefore; caes, whence; cionad, what place; caida, how long; cread, what; cionas, how; cioḋ, why; cait, where. These are all compounds. Coin, of cia and sin; caiḋe, of cia and faḋe; caes, of cia and as; cionad, of cia and ionad; caida, of cia and fada; cread, of cia and riod; cionas, of cia and nos; cait, of cia and ait, &c. Instead of which, some write cia uair, for cion; sme sin, for caiḋe; cia as, for caes; cia ionad, for cionad; cia fada, for caida; gad é, for cread; gad mar, for cionas; gad as, for cioḋ; cia ait, for cait, &c. These interrogative Adverbials, caḋ, gaḋ, guḋ, ca, ce, ga, ġe, &c. are indiscriminately used, according to the fancy of writers.

The Indefinite Pronouns are, an te, an ti, he that, he who; caċ, gaċ, all, every; csd, some, they, those; ġiḋ *be*, whatever, wheresoever, whosoever; neaċ, one; sle, all.

Examples.

Oir a sé so an té úd air ar labair Isaias faiġ, ag raḋ.

For this is he *who* was spoken of by the prophet Isaias, saying. Matth. 3 c. 3 v.

Is beannsġṫe an ti ṫig a nainm an Tiġearna.

Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord. Matth. 23 c. 39 v.

Agas Annas an tárdsagart, agas Caiphas, agas Eoin, agas Alexan̄dar, agas gaċ araib do ċinēul na nárdsagart.

And Annas the high-priest, and Caiphas, and John, and Alexander, and *all* who were of the kindred of the high-priest. Acts, 4 c. 6 v.

Tar ċáċ, beyond *all*.

Lingfid cáċ ar a lorg. The *rest* will pursue him.

Agus a deirim rib go firin̄eaċ, go bfuilid cuid don ṁuinntirsi atá a láṫair an̄ so.

And I say to you truly, there are *some* of the people who are here. Luke, 9 c. 27 v.

Agas an ċuid do bī oinṁideaċ, ar nglacaḋ a lampuide ni rugadar ola lēo.

And *they* that were foolish, having taken their lamps, took no oil with them. Matth. 25 c. 3 v.

Oir giḋ bē neiṫe do ni seision, do ni fos an mac iad mar an gcēadna.

For what things soever he doeth, these also doeth the son likewise. John 5 c. 19 v.

Oir giḋ bē ball an̄ a mbia, an conablaċ is an̄ sin ċruin̄eoċtar na hioluir.

For *wheresoever* the carcase is, there will the Eagles be gathered. Matth. 24 c. 28 v.

Agas giḋ bē nac geubraiḋ ċuca siḃ.

And *whosoever* will not receive you, Luke, 9 c. 5 v.

A ta a ḟios agam cia ṫú, Neaċ naoṁṫa De.

I know who thou art, the holy *One* of God. Mark, 1 c. 24 v.

Do ċuaiḋ se a maċ na bḟiaḋnaisi uile.

He went out before them *all.* Mark, 2 c. 12 v.

OF THE INCREASE OF PRONOUNS.

The Personal Pronouns, when they express any thing emphatically, require to have joined with them se, or sa, in the first and second Persons singular; si, sin, or san, in the third Person singular; e in the first Person plural; se in the second Person plural; and san, in the third Person plural: as, mise, myself; tusa, yourself; sēsin, or ésean, himself; isi, herself; sinne, or inne, ourselves; sibse, yourselves; and siadsan, themselves.

The possessive Pronouns, when particular, also require an increase, which is done by the addition of sa, in the first, second, and third Persons singular; ne, in the first Person plural; sa, in the second Person plural; and san, in the third Person plural. But these syllables must not be joined immediately to the possessive Pronoun, but follow the Substantive to which the Pronoun is prefixed.

As, mo láṁsa, my hand; do láṁsa, thy hand; a láṁ-sa, his or her hand; ar laiṁne, our hands; bur láṁ-sa, your hands; a láṁ-san, their hands.

The personal and possessive Pronouns are often compounded with Prepositions, so as to appear but one word. When this happens, the Preposition is written in full, and the first letter of the Pronoun, in the singular Number, is connected with it by the vowel, if the last letter of the Preposition be a consonant; (18) but if the Preposition end in a vowel a, the initial letter of the Pronoun immediately joins with it, except in the third Person singular, Feminine Gender, and third Person plural of either Genders, which sometimes require ṫ to connect them. In the plural Number, the final letter of the Pronoun is connected with the Preposition by the vowels ai, or i, in the first and second Persons, and sometimes by t, ṫ, or p, in the third Persons.

The learner should be well acquainted with these compounds; and it is therefore necessary to pay particular attention to the following examples:

PERSONALS.

Compounds.	Compounded of
agam, with me.	ag, with, and me, me.
agad, with thee.	ag, with, and tu, thou.
aige, with him.	ag, with, and e, him.
aici, with her.	ag, with, and i, her.
agaim̄, with us.	ag, with, and m̄, us.
agaiḃ, with ye.	ag, with, and iḃ, ye.
aca, with them.	ag, with, and a, them.
leam, liom, } with me.	le, with, and me, me.
leat, with thee.	le, with, and tu, thou.
leis, with him.	le, with, and se, him.
lēi, leiṫe, } with her.	le, with, and i, her.
lin̄, with us.	le, with, and in̄, us.
liḃ, with ye.	le, with, and iḃ, ye.
leo, or a with them.	le, with, and o or a them.
fúm, under me.	fu, under, and me, me.
fúd, under thee.	fu, under, and tu, thee.
fuiċi, under her.	fu, under, and i her.,
fŗ̄ḋe, under him.	fu, under, and e, him.
fŗn̄, under us.	fu, under, and in̄, us.
fŗḃ, under ye.	fu, under, and ib, ye.
fuṫa, fuṫfa, } under them.	fu, under, and a, them.
Orm, on me.	or, or ar, on, and me, me.
ort, on thee.	or, on, and tu, thee.
air, oir, } on him.	or, on, and e, him.

Tairi-s

Compounds.	Compounded of
ꞅꞃꞃı-e, on her.	oꞃ, on, and ı, her.
oꞃꞅn̄, on us.	oꞃ, on, and ın̄, us.
oꞃꞅb, on ye.	oꞃ, on, and ıḃ, ye.
oꞃꞃa, on them.	oꞃ, on, and a, them.
Ꞃoṁam, before me.	ꞃoıṁ, before, and me, me.
ꞃoṁaꝺ, before thee.	ꞃoıṁ, before, and ꞇu, thee.
ꞃoṁe, before him.	ꞃoıṁ, before, and e, him.
ꞃoımpe, before her.	ꞃoıṁ, before, and ı, her.
ꞃoṁaın̄, before us.	ꞃoıṁ, before, and ın̄, us.
ꞃoṁꞅḃ, before ye.	ꞃoıṁ, before, and ıḃ, ye.
ꞃompa, before them.	ꞃoıṁ, before, and a, them.
Ꞇꞃim, thro' me.	ꞇꞃı, thro', and me, me.
ꞇꞃıṫ, thro' thee.	ꞇꞃı, thro', and ꞇu, thee.
ꞇꞃıꝺ, thro' him.	ꞇꞃı, thro', and e, him.
ꞇꞃıṫı, thro' her.	ꞇꞃı, thro', and ı, her.
ꞇꞃın̄, thro' us.	ꞇꞃı, thro', and ın̄, us.
ꞇꞃıḃ, thro' ye.	ꞇꞃı, thro', and ıḃ, ye.
ꞇꞃıoṫa, thro' them.	ꞇꞃı, thro', and a them.

The following Personals are compounded in the same manner:

Singular.	Plural.
ċuᵹam, unto me.	ċuᵹaın̄, unto us.
ċuᵹaꝺ, unto thee.	ċuᵹaıḃ, unto ye.
ċꞅᵹe, unto him	ċuca, unto them.
ċꞅcı, unto her.	
ꞃıom, with me.	ꞃın̄, with us.
ꞃıoꞇ, with thee.	ꞃıḃ, with ye.
ꞃıꞅ, with him.	ꞃıu, with them.
ꞃıa, with her.	

Singular.	Plural.
aram, out of me.	arain̄, out of us.
arad, out of thee.	araib, out of ye.
as, out of him, it.	asta, out of them.
aiste, out of her, it.	
Díom, off me.	dín̄, off us.
díot, off thee.	dib, off ye.
dē, off him.	diu, off them.
di, off her.	
ēadram, between me.	eadrꝛn̄, between us.
eadrꝛd, between thee.	eadrꝛb, between ye.
eidrē, between him.	eatorra, between them.
eidri, between her.	
ion̄am, in me.	ion̄ain̄, in us.
ion̄ad, in thee.	ion̄aib, in ye.
an̄, in him, it.	ion̄ta, in them.
in̄te, in her, it.	
ŭaim, from me.	uain̄, from us.
uait, from thee.	uaib, from ye.
uaiḋ, from him.	uaṫa, from them.
uaiṫi, from her.	
Umam, upon me.	umain̄, upon us.
umad, umat, } upon thee.	umaib, upon ye.
ꝛme, upon him.	umpu, umpa, } upon them.
ꝛ̃mpe, upon her.	
ṫoram, ṫorm, } over, or beyond me.	ṫorain̄, over, or beyond us.
ṫorad, ṫort, } over, or beyond thee.	ṫoraib, over, or beyond ye.

ṫairis,

Singular.	Plural.
ṫairis, over, or beyond him.	ṫorra, ṫarsa, over or beyond them.
ṫairsi, over, or beyond her.	

These latter Examples are compounded of ċuige, *unto, for*; re, *with*; as, *out of*; di, *off, from*, (signifying privation;) eidir, or idir, *between*; ion̄, *in*; ua, *from*; um, *about, upon*; and tar, *over, beyond*; and their Personal Pronouns, me, tu, se, si, singular; sin̄, or in̄, iḃ, and a, plural.

POSSESSIVES.

Compounds.	Compounded of
dom, to my.	do, to, and mo, my.
dod, to thy.	do, to, and do, thy.
d'a, to his, or her.	do, to, and a, his, or her.
dar, to our.	do, to, and ar, our.
d'a, to their.	do, to, and a, their.
lēm, with my.	lē, with, and mo, my.
lēd, with thy.	lē, with, and do, thy.
lēr, with our.	lē, with, and ar, our.

The following Possessives are compounded in the like manner.

Singular.	Plural.
fóm, under my.	fór, under our.
fód, under thy.	

óm,

Singular.	Plural.
óm, from my.	óꞃ, from our.
óꝺ, from thy.	
ꞃēm, with my.	ꞃēꞃ, with our.
ꞃēꝺ, with thy.	
Tꞃēm, through my.	ꞇꞃēꞃ, through our.
ꞇꞃēꝺ, through thy.	

These are compounded of ꝼo, *under;* ó *from;* ꞃe, *with;* and ꞇꞃe, *through;* and the Possessive Pronouns mo, *my;* ꝺo, *thy;* and ɑꞃ, *our.* The third Person singular, and second and third Persons plural, do not unite with their Prepositions, and therefore cannot properly be called Compounds. The third Persons singular and plural will require n prefixed to them; as, ꝼo n'ɑ, under *his, her,* or *their;* ó n'ɑ, from *his, her,* or *their;* ꞃe n'ɑ, with *his, her,* or *their;* ꞇꞃe n'ɑ, through *his, her,* or *their.* The second Person plural simply follows the Preposition; as, ꝺo buꞃ, le buꞃ, ꝼo buꞃ, &c. to your, with your, under your, &c.

These Compounds take an increase like their respective Primitives. The Personal Compounds require the increase to be immediately joined to them; as, aᵹamꞅɑ, with me; but the Possessive Compounds must have the increase attached to the Noun immediately following them; as, ꞃēm laṁꞅɑ, with my hand.

As a Pronoun should represent the Substantive for which it ſtands, either alone, or in conjunction with its governing Preposition, it is plain that such Particles as admit of no Inflection, are not properly of that class. Hence there are really but four Pronouns, as in page 72. But in compliance with the custom of other Irish Grammarians, I have divided the Pronouns into distinct classes, and have treated of each separately,

OF VERBS.

ALL regular Verbs claim the following Accidence, viz. two Voices, Active and Passive.

Five Moods; Imperative, Indicative, Potential, Conditional, and Infinitive.

Three Tenſes; present, past, and future.

Two Numbers; Singular and Plural.

Three Persons; I, thou, he, she, or it, singular; we, ye, they, plural.

Three Participles; present, past and future.

The Conjugations are two; the first has a broad vowel, and the second a slender vowel, in the termination.

Verbs are of four kinds; Active, Passive, Impersonal, and Neuter Of this last kind are the regular, irregular, and defective Auxiliaries, having no passive Voice. The impersonals have always a passive termination.

All Verbs Active, when indicating habit or cuſtom, change the final *m* of their first Person singular Number, present Tense, indicative Mood, into *n*: but in the passive voice, (like the imperative Mood, and impersonal Verbs) they are formed by annexing r to their participles.

When the future Tense of an interrogative or affirmative active Verb, is preceded by a personal Pronoun, the final ƌ is changed into ſ, and if the initial be a mutable consonant, it suffers aspiration.

When a personal Pronoun precedes a Verb, the initial of the Verb, if a mutable, must be aspirated, because the relative a, i. e. *that* or *which*, if not expressed, is always understood, which deprives its subsequent mutable of its natural sound, in the present and future Tenses; as, an tuſa ṁealan̄, or, a ṁealan, is it you deceives, or *that* deceives? Nać tuſa ṁealṫar, or a ṁealṫar, is it not thou *that* art deceived? The negative particle ni, and the interrogative cia, have also the same influence on their subsequent mutables.

All Verbs, not having their first Person, present and past Tense, of the indicative Mood, formed of the second Person singular, imperative Mood, are irregular.

All regular Verbs of the first conjugation, terminate their first Person singular, present Tense, indicative in am; and in aſ, in the first Person, past Tense.

All regular Verbs of the second conjugation, have their present indicative in ím, and past in iſ.

No Verb can grammatically end in m, or ı, in the plural; nor in o, in the singular.

All Verbs should be absolute in their *Initials*, in Tenses and Persons; unless they begin with ꝼ, or a vowel.

There is no consuetudinal Mood; it has probably been mistaken for what Rúaḋraiġ ó Rodaiġ calls briaṫar gnáṫbēasac, the habitual Verb.

There is no optative or deprecative Mood; these emotions are expressed by proper particles.

There are no Gerunds, or Supines; the passive Participle annexed to in, supply their place.

Particles peculiar to Moods, are only signs of the different Moods.

All particles prefixed to Verbs, become Adverbs, and add energy to the Verb, though not blended with it; as, in the English words, moan, be-moan; get, be-get; speak, be-speak, &c.

I have given two different modes of Conjugation, which I have designated by the names of modern mode, and ancient mode.

The modern mode, or manner of conjugation is not strictly grammatical, particularly in the present Tense of the indicative Mood, active Voice, which, except the first Person, is the form the Verb takes to indicate habit or custom; but as it is more commonly used in conversation than the true, or ancient mode used in our Manuscript and printed books, it is necessary that the learner should know it.

OF THE AUXILIARY VERBS.

THE Auxiliary Verbs are four in number, viz. is, it is; tu, it is; biḋim, or biom, (19.) I be; bḟuilim, am I? of I am.

Is is an irregular defective Auxiliary, having but one variation, buḋ, which is its past Tense, and which it occasionally transfers to the potential Mood, and is often improperly written bo. It can form no sentence without a repetition of itself, the aid of its past Tense, or of ta; thus:

Is é is laidire, it is he *is* stronger. A repetition of itself.

Is me buḋ laiḋire, it is I *was* stronger. Aid of its past Tense.

Is me ta laidir, it is I *am* strong. Aid of the Verb ta.

Ta is only the present positive *Substitute* of biḋim, which, as the only regular Auxiliary, takes this Verb for its positive in the present Tense, and the past Tense of bhfuilim for its interrogative and negative past Tense. In all other Moods and Tenses biḋim assumes the regular form.

Conjugation of the Auxiliary ḃi, be.

MODERN MODE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
	ḃioḋ sin̄, let us be.
ḃi,-ḃiḋ, be thou.	bioḋ siḃ, be ye.
ḃiaḋ se, let him be.	bioḋ siaḋ, let them be.

PROHIBITIVE, na ; as na ḃi, be not.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
ḃiḋim, I be.	biḋin sin̄, we be.
biḋin tu, you be.	biḋin siḃ, ye be.
biḋin se, he be.	biḋin siaḋ, they be.

Positive.

ta me, I am.	ta sin̄, we are.
ta tu, you are.	ta siḃ, ye are.
ta se, he is.	ta siaḋ, they are.

Past Tense.

ḃi,-ḃiḋ me, I was.	ḃi sin̄, we were.
ḃi,-ḃiḋ tu, thou wast.	ḃi siḃ ye were.
ḃi,-ḃiḋ se, he was.	ḃi siaḋ, they were.

Future Tense.

Singular.	**Plural.**
beiḋ me, I shall be.	beiḋ sin̄, we shall be.
beiḋ tu, thou shalt be.	beiḋ siḃ, ye shall be.
beiḋ se, he shall be.	beiḋ siad, they shall be.

POTENTIAL MOOD,

beiḋin, I would be.	beiḋ sin̄, we would be.
beiḋeḋ, you would be.	beiḋ sib, ye would be.
beiḋ-se, he would be.	beiḋ siad, they would be.

CONDITIONAL MOOD,

da mbeiḋin, if I would be.	da mbeiḋ sin̄, if we would be.
da mbeiḋeḋ, if you would be.	da mbeiḋ siḃ, if ye would be.
da mbeiḋ se, if he would be.	da mbeiḋ siad, if they would be.
ma biḋin, ma ta me, if I be, or am.	ma biḋin sin̄, ma ta sin̄, if we be.
ma biḋin tu, ma ta tu, if you be, &c.	ma biḋin siḃ, ma ta siḃ, if ye be.
ma biḋin se, ma ta se, if he be, &c.	ma biḋin siad, ma ta siad, if they be.
go mbeiḋ mē, until I will be.	go mbeiḋ sin̄, until we be.
go mbeiḋ tu, until you will be.	go mbeiḋ siḃ, until ye be.
go mbeiḋ se, until he will be.	go mbeiḋh siad, until they be.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Do, or a ḃeiṫ, to be.

PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense. Ar mbeiṫ, being.
Past Tense. Iar mbeiṫ, having been.
Future Tense. Ar ti beiṫ, about to be.

ANCIENT MODE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	**Plural.**
	bidhis,-biodhmaoid,-biodhsin̄; let us be.
bi,-bidh, be thou.	bidhidh,-biodhsibh, be ye.
bidh se, let him be.	bidis,-bidid, let them be.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

biḋim, I be.	bioḋmur, bioḋmaoid, we be.
biḋir, you are.	bioḋbur, ye be.
biḋiḋ se, he is.	biḋiḋ, they be.

Positive.

Positive.

Singular.	Ploral.
táim, I am.	tamur,-tamaoid, we are.
tair, taoir, } thou art.	tabur,-taṫaoi, ye are.
ta se, ata, } he is.	táid, they are.

Past Tense.

biḋis,-baḋas, I was.	biomur,-bámar, we were.
biḋeis,-baḋais, thou wast.	biobur,-bábar, ye were.
biḋ se,-ba se,-bi, he was.	bioḋar,-báḋar, they were.

Future Tense.

bēid, I will be.	bēidmur, bēidmid, we will be.
bēidir, thou wilt be.	beidbur, ye will be.
bēid,-bēid se, he will be.	beidid, they will be.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

bēidm, I could or would be.	bēidhmis, we would be.
beideḋ, thou wouldst be.	bēid sibh, ye would be.
beid se, he would be.	bēidis, they would be.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

da mbēidhin, if I would be.	da mbēidmis, if we would be.
da mbeidheaḋh, if thou wouldst be.	da mbēid sib, if ye would be.

da

Singular.	Plural.
da mbeid se, if he would be.	da mbēidis, if they would be.

ma ḃidhim, if I may be, &c. as in all the Persons of the present Tense, Indicative Mood.

go mbēid, until I will be, &c. as in the future Tense, Indicative Mood.

Mur mbēid, unless I will be, &c, as in the future Indicative.

INFIFITIVE MOOD.

do, or a ḃēiṫ, to be.

PARTICIPLES. As in the Modern Mode.

The Negative of this Verb, in the imperative Mood, is na; as, na bi, be not. In all the other Moods ni is the Negative; as, ni bim, I am not; ni ḃidhin tu, you are not, &c.

The Interrogative is an; but before consonants which require eclipsis, the n is sometimes omitted and the a retained; as, a mbidhin tu, *do you be.* Sometimes an is altogether omitted; as, mbidhin se, does he be.

Conjugation

Conjugation of bfuilim, I am, or am I?

MODERN MODE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
bhfuilim, I am, or am I?	bhfuil sinn, we are, &c.
bhfuil tu, thou art, &c.	bhfuil sibh, ye are, &c.
bhfuil se, he is, &c.	bhfuil siad, they are, &c.

Past Tense.

raibh me, I was, or was I?	raibh sinn, we were, &c.
raibh tu, thou wast, &c.	raibh sibh, ye were, &c.
raibh se, he was, &c.	raibh siad, they were, &c.

ANCIENT MODE.

Present Tense.

bhfuilim, I am, or am I?	bhfuilmir,-bhfuilmid, we are, &c.
bhfuilir,, thou art, &c.	bhfuilbhur,-bhfuilṫidh, ye are, &c.
bhfuil se, he is, &c.	bhfuilid, they are, &c.

Past

Past Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
ꞃabhaꞅ, I was, or was I?	ꞃabhamaꞃ, we were, &c.
ꞃabhaıꞅ, thou wast, &c.	ꞃabhabhaꞃ, ye were, &c.
ꞃabh ꞅe, he was, &c.	ꞃabhaꝺaꞃ, they were, &c.

This Verb is only used in its indicative present and past Tense, and becomes a positive Interrogative and Negative for bıꝺhım; as, an bhꝼuılıꞃ, an ꞃabhaıꞅ, no an mbēıꝺhıꞃ ꝺo ꞃıġ,? Art thou, wast thou, or wilt thou be a king? (Interrogative.) Nı bhꝼuılım, nı ꞃabhaꞅ, aᵹaꞅ nı bhēıꝺ mo ꞃıġ, I am not, I was not, and I will not be a king. (Negative.)

Particular attention must be paid to the aspiration of initial and final letters, and to the eclipsis of initial consonants, as they are not only distinctive marks of the different Persons, but also of Moods and Tenses.

The letter ꝼ should never be omitted in the future Tense of any Verb, except the auxiliary bıꝺhım, or bıom; (20.) It must be placed next to the termination of the second Person singular, of the imperative Mood; as, meall, deceive thou; mealꝼaꝺ, I will deceive.

OF REGULAR VERBS.

VERBS of the first Conjugation are such as have their last vowel broad in the second Person singular, imperative Mood. They terminate their first Persons singular, indicative Mood, in am, in the present Tense; in as, in the past Tense; and in fad, in the future Tense. The infinitive Mood, and active Participles have a broad termination.

Verbs of the second Conjugation have their last vowels slender, in the second Person singular, imperative Mood. In the indicative Mood, they terminate their first Persons, present Tense, in im; past Tense in is; and future Tense in ed. They have a slender termination in the infinitive Mood, and active Participles.

Verbs beginning with consonants capable of aspiration, or eclipsis, are variously influenced in their different Moods and Tenses. The initials of Verbs active never suffer any alteration in any of the Persons in the imperative, either in commanding or forbidding; as, meall, deceive; na meall, do not deceive.

In the Infinitive Mood, if the initial be a mutable, it must be aspirated as do, or a ṁealadh, to deceive.

In the Participles Active, the initial retains its natural force in the present and future Tenses; as ag mealadh, deceiving; air ti mealadh, about to deceive; but in the preter Tense, if the initial be of of the influenced class, it suffers eclipsis, as iar mbualadh, having struck; and if the initial be an aspirable consonant, and not of the influenced class, it suffers aspiration in the preter Tense; as iar ṁealadh, having deceived.

In the indicative Mood, the present and future Tenses, in affirming, have their initials unaspirated; as, mealam, I deceive; mealfad, I will deceive; but if a negative be prefixed, the initial must be aspirated; as, ní ṁealam, I do not deceive; ní ṁealfad, I will not deceive. In the preter Tense, whether affirming or denying, the initial must be aspirated; as, ṁealas, I deceived; níor ṁealas, I did not deceive.

In the potential Mood, the initial suffers aspiration; as, ṁealfain̄, I would, or could deceive,

In the conditional Mood, if the initial be of the influenced class, it suffers eclipsis; as da gceilfin̄, if I would conceal; but if the initial be not of the influenced class, but an aspirable consonant, it suffers no aspiration; as, da mealfain̄, if I would deceive. If the initial be a vowel, it will require n prefixed; as, da n'iarfain̄, if I would ask.

The present and future interrogatives a, or an, either eclipse or aspirate the initial, as the case may require; as, a gcēilfim, shall I conceal? a ṁealfam, shall I deceive?

The preter interrogative aspirates the initial; as, ar ṁeal me, did I deceive?

In the imperative Mood, the second Person singular is the root of the Verb; as, meall, deceive thou; the third Person singular ends in adh; as, mealadh se; let him deceive; the first Person plural in ais, or aois; as, mealamais, or mealamaois,

maois, let us deceive; and sometimes like the first Person singular, indicative Mood, present Tense; as, mealam, let us deceive; the second Person plural ends in aiḋ, or aiḋe, ; as, mealaiḋ se, or mealaiḋe, deceive ye; the third Person plural ends in is, or iḋ; as mealaidis, or mealaiḋ siad, let them deceive.

In the indicative Mood, present Tense, the first Person singular ends in am, or im; the second in ir. the third in iḋ, or an, with the Pronoun subjoined; as, mealaiḋ, or mealan se, he deceives. The first person plural ends in mar, maoid, or mid; the second in bhar, bhair, or ṫaoi; the third in aid or id.

The first Person singular, preter Tense, ends in as; the second, in is; the third, like the second Person singular, imperative Mood, with the Pronoun subjoined; as, meall se, he deceived; the first Plural ends in mar; the second in bhar; and the third in dar,

The first Person singular, future Tense, ends in fad, or fead; the second, in fair, or faḋ, with the Pronoun; the third, in faḋ: the first plural in mar, or maoid; the second, in bar, or aiḋe; the third, in faid, or fid.

The potential Mood forms the first Person singular in fain; the second, in fa, or faḋ; the third, in faḋ: first Person plural in mais, or maois; the second, in faiḋ, or fiḋ, with the Pronoun annexed; and the third, in faidis, or fidis.

in this Tense, when it is intended to express habit or custom.

The preter Tense is formed by adding adh, or edh; as, mealladh me, I was deceived; ceiledh me, I was concealed.

The future Tense is formed by adding far, fadhar, fir, or fidhir; as, mealfar, or mealfadhar me, I will be deceived; ceilfir, or ceilfidhir me, I will be concealed.

The potential and conditional Moods terminate in faidhe, or fidhe; as, ṁealfaidhe me, I would be deceived; da ṁealfaidhe me, if I would be deceived; ċeilfidhe me, I would be concealed; da gceilfidh me, if I would be concealed.

The infinitive, like the Participle, is formed by adding ta, or te, to the root; as, do or a beiṫ mealta, to be deceived; do, or a beiṫ ceilte, to be concealed.

Conjugation

Conjugation of Meall, deceive.

MODERN MODE.

ACTIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
	mealaḋ sin̄, let us deceive.
meall, deceive thou.	mealaḋ siḃ, deceive ye.
mealaḋ se, let him deceive.	mealaḋ siaḋ, let them deceive.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Ðo, or a ṁealaḋh, to deceive.

PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense. Ag mealaḋh, deceiving.
Past Tense. Iar ṁealaḋh, having deceived.
Future Tense. Air ti mealaḋh, about to deceive.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Mealam, I deceive.	mealan sin̄, we deceive.
mealan tu, thou deceivest.	mealan siḃ, ye deceive.
mealan se, he deceives.	mealan siaḋ, they deceive.

Past

Past Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
ṁeall me, I deceived.	ṁeall siṁ, we deceived.
ṁeall tu, thou deceivedst.	ṁeall siḃ, ye deceived.
ṁeall se, he deceived.	ṁeall siad, they deceived

Future Tense.

Mealfadh me, I will deceive.	mealfadh siṁ, we will deceive.
mealfadh tu, thou wilt deceive.	mealfadh siḃ, ye will deceive.
mealfadh se, he will deceive.	mealfadh siad, they will deceive.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

ṁealfaiṁ, I would or could deceive.	ṁealfadh siṁ, we would or could deceive.
ṁealfaḋh, thou wouldst or couldst deceive.	ṁealfad siḃ, ye would or could deceive.
ṁealfad se, he would or could deceive.	ṁealfad siad, they would or could deceive.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

da ṁealfaiṁ, if I would deceive.	da ṁealfad sin, if we would deceive.
da ṁealfaḋh, if thou wouldst deceive.	da ṁealfad siḃ, if ye would deceive.
da ṁealfad se, if he would deceive.	da ṁealfad siad, if they would deceive.

MODERN

MODERN MODE.

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
bidh me mealta, let me be deceived.	bidh siñ mealta, let us be deceived.
bidh mealta, be thou deceived.	bidh siḃ mealta, be ye ceived.
bidh se mealta, let him be deceived.	bidh siad mealta, let them be deceived.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Do, or a beiṫ mealta, to be deceived.

PARTICIPLES

Present Tense. Mealta, deceived.

Past Tense. Iar na beiṫ mealta, having been deceived.

Future Tense. Air ti beiṫ mealta, about to be deceived.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Ta me mealta, I am deceived.	ta siñ mealta, we are deceived.

Singular.	Plural.
ta tu mealta, thou art deceived.	ta siḃ mealta, ye are deceived.
ta se mealta, he is deceived.	ta siad mealta, they are deceive d.

Past Tense.

bidh me mealta,; I was deceived.	bidh sin̄ mealta, we were deceived.
bidh tu mealta, thou wast deceived.	bidh siḃ mealta, ye were deceived.
bidh se mealta, he was deceived.	bidh siad mealta, they were deceived.

Future Tense.

bēidh me mealta, I will be deceived.	bēidh sin̄ mealta, we will be deceived.
bēidh tu mealta, thou wilt be deceived.	bēidh siḃ mealta, ye will be deceived.
bēidh se mealta, he will be deceived.	bēidh siad mealta, they will be deceived.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

bēidhin mealta, I would be deceived.	bhēid sin̄ mealta, we would be deceived.
bēidhedh mealta, thou wouldst be deceived.	bhēid sibh mealta, ye would be deceived.
bēid se mealta, he would be deceived.	bhēid siad mealta, they would be deceived.

CONDITIONAL

MODERN MODE.

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
bidh me mealta, let me be deceived.	bidh siñ mealta, let us be deceived.
bidh mealta, be thou deceived.	bidh siḃ mealta, be ye ceived.
bidh se mealta, let him be deceived.	bidh siad mealta, let them be deceived.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Do, or a beiṫ mealta, to be deceived.

PARTICIPLES

Present Tense. Mealta, deceived.

Past Tense. Iar na beiṫ mealta, having been deceived.

Future Tense. Air ti beiṫ mealta, about to be deceived.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Ta me mealta, I am deceived.	ta siñ mealta, we are deceived.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
Mealam, I deceive.	Mealamar,-mealamaoid, we deceive.
Mealair, thou deceivest.	Mealabar, ye deceive.
Mealan se, Mealaiḋ se, } he deceives.	mealaid, they deceive.

*Past Tense.**

ṁealas, I deceived.	ṁealamar, we deceived.
ṁealais, thou deceivedst.	ṁealaḃar, ye deceived.
ṁeal se, he deceived.	ṁealadar, they deceived.

Future Tense.

Mealfad, I will deceive.	Mealfaṁar,-mealfamaoid, we will deceive.
Mealfar, thou wilt deceive.	Mealfabar, ye will deceive.
Mealfaiḋ se, he will deceive.	Mealfaid, they will deceive.

POTENTIAL

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* In the past Tense of the indicative, and in the potential Mood, do is generally expressed before the Verb; as, do mealus, I deceived; do mealamar, we deceived; do ṁealfaim, I would deceive; do ċeilfeamaois, we would conceal, &c. &c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
ṁealfain̄, I would, or could deceive.	ṁealfamais, we would, or could deceive.
ṁealfaḋ, thou wouldst, or couldst deceive.	ṁealfaiḋ siḃ, ye would, or could deceive.
ṁealfaḋ se, he would, or could deceive.	ṁealfaidis, they would, or could deceive.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Da mealfain, if I would deceive.	Da mealfamaóis, if we would deceive.
da mealfaḋ, if thou wouldst deceive.	da mealfaiḋ siḃ, if ye would deceive.
da mealfaḋ se, if he would deceive.	da mealfaidis, if they would deceive.

ANCIENT MODE.

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Mealtar, be deceived.

Singular.	Plural.
Mealtar me, let me be deceived.	Mealtar in̄, let us be deceived.
Mealtar ṫu, be thou deceived.	Mealtar iḃ, be ye deceived.

mealtar

Singular.	Plural.
Mealtar e, let him be deceived.	Mealtar iad, let them be deceived.

The infinitive Mood and Participles are the same as in the modern Mode, passive Voice.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Taim mealta, I am deceived.	Tamar mealta, we are deceived.
tair mealta, thou art deceived.	taḃar mealta, ye are deceived.
ta se mealta, he is deceived.	taid mealta, they are deceived.

The present Tense is frequently written in all the Persons, like the imperative Mood, passive Voice; except that sometimes the t which follows the root of the Verb is aspirated; as, mealtar me, let me be deceived; mealṫar me, I am deceived.

Past Tense.

Mealaḋ me, I was deceived.	Mealaḋ in̄, we were deceived.
Mealaḋ ṫu, thou wast deceived.	Mealaḋ iḃ, ye were deceived.
Mealaḋ ē, he was deceived.	Mealaḋ iad, they were deceived.

Future

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
ṁealfaim̄, I would, or could deceive.	ṁealfamais, we would, or could deceive.
ṁealfaḋ, thou wouldst, or couldst deceive.	ṁealfaiḋ siḃ, ye would, or could deceive.
ṁealfaḋ se, he would, or could deceive.	ṁealfaiḋis, they would, or could deceive.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Da mealfaim, if I would deceive.	Da mealfamaóis, if we would deceive.
da mealfaḋ, if thou wouldst deceive.	da mealfaiḋ siḃ, if ye would deceive.
da mealfad se, if he would deceive.	da mealfaidis, if they would deceive.

ANCIENT MODE.

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Mealtar, be deceived.

Singular.	Plural.
Mealtar me, let me be deceived.	Mealtar in̄, let us be deceived.
Mealtar ṫu, be thou deceived.	Mealtar iḃ, be ye deceived.

Example.

Na mealtar me, let me not be deceived; na meall, do not deceive.

The present and future Negative of the indicative Mood, in both voices, is ni.

Example.

Ni ṁealam, I dc not deceive; ni ṁealfad, I will not deceive; ni mealtar, me, I am not deceived; ni mealfar me, I will not be deceived.

The preter negative is also the same in both voices, and is expressed by nir, nior, or niar.

Example.

Niar ṁealãs, I did not deceive; niar mealaḋ me, I was not deceived.

Future Tense.

Singular.		Plural.	
Mealfaḋar me, mealfar me,	I will be deceived.	mealfaḋar in̄, mealfar in̄,	we will be deceived.
mealfaḋar ṫu, mealfar ṫu,	thou, &c.	mealfaḋar iḃ, mealfar iḃ,	ye, &c.
mealfaḋar e, mealfar e,	he, &c.	mealfaḋar iad, mealfar iad,	they &c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

ṁealfaiḋ me, I would be deceived.	ṁealfaiḋ in̄, we would be deceived.
ṁealfaiḋ ṫu, thou wouldst be deceived.	ṁealfaiḋ iḃ, ye would be deceived.
ṁealfaiḋ e, he would be deceived.	ṁealfaiḋ iad, they would be deceived.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Da mealfaiḋ me, if I would be deceived.	Da mealfaiḋ in̄, if we would be deceived.
da mealfaiḋ ṫu, if thou wouldst be deceived.	da mealfaiḋ iḃ, if ye would be deceived.
da mealfaiḋ e, if he would be deceived.	da mealfaiḋ iad, if they would be deceived.

In the passive Voice the prohibitive to the imperative Mood is the same as in the imperative Mood, active Voice.

Example.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
Ceilim, I conceal.	Ceilin sin̄, we conceal.
ceilin tu, thou concealest.	ceilin siḃ, ye conceal.
ceilin se, he conceals.	ceilin siaḋ, they conceal.

Past Tense.

ċeil me, I concealed.	ċeil sin̄, we concealed.
ċeil tu, thou concealedst.	ċeil siḃ, ye concealed.
ċeil se, he concealed.	ċeil siaḋ, they concealed.

Future Tense.

ceilfiḋ me, I will conceal.	ceilfiḋ sin̄, we will conceal.
ceilfiḋ tu, thou wilt conceal.	ceilfiḋ siḃ, ye will conceal.
ceilfiḋ se, he will conceal.	ceilfiḋ siaḋ, they will conceal.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

ċeilin̄, I would, or could conceal.	ċeilfiḋ sin̄, we would, or could conceal.
ċeilfiḋ, thou wouldst, or couldst conceal.	ċeilfiḋ siḃ, ye would, or could conceal.
ċeilfiḋ se, he would, or could conceal.	ċeilfiḋ siaḋ, they would, or could conceal.

CONDITIONAL

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
Da gceilfin̄, if I would conceal.	Da gceilfiḋ sin̄, if we would conceal.
da gceilfiḋ, if thou wouldst conceal.	da gceilfiḋ sib, if ye would conceal.
da gceilfiḋ se, if he would conceal.	da gceilfiḋ siad, if they would conceal.

MODERN MODE.

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
Biḋ me ceilte, let me be concealed.	Biḋ sin̄ ceilte, let us be concealed.
biḋ ceilte, be thou concealed.	biḋ sib ceilte, be ye concealed.
biḋ se ceilte, let him be concealed.	biḋ siad ceilte, let them be concealed.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

do, or a ḃeiṫ ceilte, to be concealed.

PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense. Ceilte, concealed.

Past Tense. Iar mbeiṫ ceilte, having been concealed.

Future Tense. Ar ti ḃeiṫ ceilte, about to be concealed.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
Ta me ceilte, I am concealed.	Ta siñ ceilte, we are concealed.
ta tu ceilte, thou art concealed.	ta siḃ ceilte, ye are concealed.
ta se ceilte, he is concealed.	ta siad ceilte, they are concealed.

Past Tense.

Bidh me ceilte, I was concealed.	Bidh siñ ceilte, we were concealed.
bidh tu ceilte, thou wast concealed.	bidh siḃ ceilte, ye were concealed.
bidh se ceilte, he was concealed,	bidh siad ceilte, they were concealed.

Future Tense.

Beidh me ceilte, I will be concealed.	beidh siñ ceilte, we will be concealed.
beidh tu ceilte, thou wilt be concealed.	beidh siḃ ceilte, ye will be concealed.
beidh se ceilte, he will be concealed.	beidh siad ceilte, they will be concealed.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Beidhin ceilte, I would be concealed.	beidh siñ ceilte, we would be concealed.

beidheadh

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
Da gceilfiñ, if I would conceal.	Da gceilfiḋ siñ, if we would conceal.
da gceilfiḋ, if thou wouldst conceal.	da gceilfiḋ siḃ, if ye would conceal.
da gceilfiḋ sé, if he would conceal.	da gceilfiḋ siad, if they would conceal.

MODERN MODE.

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
Biḋ me ceilte, let me be concealed.	Biḋ siñ ceilte, let us be concealed.
biḋ ceilte, be thou concealed.	biḋ siḃ ceilte, be ye concealed.
biḋ se ceilte, let him be concealed.	biḋ siad ceilte, let them be concealed.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

do, or a ḃeiṫ ceilte, to be concealed.

PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense. Ceilte, concealed.

Past Tense. Iar mbeiṫ ceilte, having been concealed.

Future Tense. Ar ti ḃeiṫ ceilte, about to be concealed.

INDICATIVE

Infinitive Mood and Participles, the same as in the modern Mode.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	**Plural.**
Ceilim, I conceal.	Ceileamar,-ceilimid, we conceal.
ceilir, thou concealest.	ceileabar,-ceilti, ye conceal.
ceilidh,-ceilin se, he conceals.	ceilid, they conceal.

Past Tense.

ċeileas, I concealed.	ċeileamar, we concealed.
ċeilis, thou concealedst.	ċeileabar, ye concealed.
ċeil se, he concealed.	ċeileadar,-ċeiled, they concealed.

Future Tense.

Ceilfid, I will conceal.	ceilfeamar,-ceilfeamaoid, we will conceal.
ceilfir, thou wilt conceal.	ceilfeabar,-ceilfidhe, ye will conceal.
ceilfidh se, he will conceal.	ceilfid, they will conceal.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

ċeilfiñ, I would conceal.	ċeilfeidhmaois, we would conceal,
ċeilfidh, thou wouldst conceal.	ḋeilfidhe, ye would conceal.

ċeilfidh

Singular.	Plural.
ċeilfiḋ se, he would conceal.	ċeilfidis, they would conceal.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Da gceilfin̄, if I would conceal.	Da gceilfeadhmaois, if we would conceal.
da gceilfidh, if thou wouldst conceal.	da gceilfiḃe se, or sib, if ye would conceal.
da gceilfid se,-gceilfeadh, if he would conceal.	da gceilfidis, if they would conceal.

ANCIENT MODE.

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Ceiltear me, let me be concealed.	Ceiltear in̄, let us be concealed.
ceiltear ṫu, be thou concealed.	ceiltear ib, be ye concealed.
ceiltear e, let him be concealed.	ceiltear iad, let them be concealed.

Infinitive Mood and Participles are the same as in the modern, passive.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Taim ceilte,-ceiltear me, I am concealed.	Tamar ceilte,-ceiltear in̄, we are concealed.

tair

Singular.	Plural.
tair ceilte,-ceiltear ṫu, thou art concealed.	tabar ceilte,-ceiltear ib, ye are concealed.
ta se ceilte,-ceiltear se, he is concealed.	taid ceilte,-ceiltear iad, they are concealed.

Past Tense.

ceileadh me, I was concealed.	ceileadh in̄, we were concealed.
ceileadh tu, thou wast concealed.	ceileadh ib, ye were concealed.
ceileadh e, he was concealed.	ceileadh iad, they were concealed.

Future Tense.

ceilfidhir me,-ceilfir me, I will be concealed.	ceilfidir in̄,-ceilfir in̄, we will be concealed.
ceilfidir ṫu,-ceilfir ṫu, thou wilt be concealed,	ceilfidhir ib,-ceilfir ib, ye will be concealed.
ceilfidir ē,-ceilfir ē, he will be concealed.	ceilfidir iad,-ceilfir iad, they will be concealed.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

ċeilfidhe me, I would be concealed.	ċeilfidhe in̄, we would be concealed.
ċeilfide ṫu, thou wouldst be concealed.	ċeilfidhe ib, ye would be concealed.
ċeilfidhe ē, he would be concealed.	ċeilfidhe iad, they would be concealed.

Singular.	Plural.
ċeilfiḋ se, he would conceal.	ċeilfiḋis, they would conceal.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Da gceilfin̄, if I would conceal.	Da gceilfeadhmaois, if we would conceal.
da gceilfiḋh, if thou wouldst conceal.	da gceilfiḋe se, or siḃ, if ye would conceal.
da gceilfiḋ se,-gceilfeaḋh, if he would conceal.	da gceilfiḋis, if they would conceal.

ANCIENT MODE.

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Ceilteaṙ me, let me be concealed.	Ceilteaṙ in̄, let us be concealed.
ceilteaṙ ṫu, be thou concealed.	ceilteaṙ iḃ, be ye concealed.
ceilteaṙ e, let him be concealed.	ceilteaṙ iad, let them be concealed.

Infinitive Mood and Participles are the same as in the modern, passive.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Taim ceilte,-ceilteaṙ me, I am concealed.	Tamaṙ ceilte,-ceilteaṙ in̄, we are concealed.

taiṙ

Singular.	Plural.
Féadan tu, thou canst, &c.	Féadan siḃ, ye can, &c.
Féadan se, he can, &c.	Féadan siaḋ, they can, &c.

Past Tense.

d'ḟéad me, I could, or I was able.	d'ḟéad sin̄, we could, or we are able.
d'ḟéad tu, thou, &c.	d'ḟéad siḃ, ye, &c.
d'ḟéad se, he, &c.	d'ḟéad siad, they, &c.

Future Tense.

Féadfaḋ me, I may, or I will be able.	Féadfaḋ sin̄, we may, or we will be able.
Féadfaḋ tu, thou mayest, &c.	Féadfaḋ siḃ, ye may, &c.
Féadfaḋ se, he may, &c.	Féadfaḋ siad, they may, &c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Dféadfain̄, I might, or could be able.	Dféadfaḋ sin̄, we might, &c.
dféadfaḋ thou mightest, &c.	dféadfaḋ siḃ, ye might, &c.
dféadfaḋ se, he might, &c.	dféadfaḋ siad, they might, &c.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Da ḃféadfain̄, if I could.	Da ḃféadfaḋ sin̄, if we could.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Da gceilfiḋe me, if I would be concealed.	Da gceilfiḋe iñ, if we would be concealed.
da gceilfiḋe ṫu, if thou wouldst be concealed.	da gceilfiḋe iḃ, if ye would be concealed.
da gceilfiḋe ē, if he would be concealed.	da gceilfiḋe iad, if they would be concealed.

OF IRREGULAR VERBS.

THE Irregular Verbs are the most difficult part of the Irish Language, and therefore claim a particular attention from the learner. To enable him the better to understand them, the ancient and modern Modes of conjugating the entire of them are displayed in the following Examples.

Conjugation of Feaḋam, I can, or I am able.

MODERN MODE.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
Fēadam, I can, or I am able.	Fēadan ſiñ, we can, or we are able.

Singular.	Plural.
Féadfair, thou mayest, &c.	Féadfaḋbar, ye may, &c.
Féadfaḋ se, he may, &c.	Féadfaid, they may, &c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

dféadfaim̄, I might, or could be able.	dféadfaḋmaois, we might, &c.
dféadfaḋ, thou mightest, &c.	dféadfaiḋ se,-dféadfaḋ siḃ, ye might, &c.
dféadfad se, he might, &c.	dféadfaidis, they might, &c.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Da ḃféadfaim̄, if I could	da ḃféadfamaois, if we could.
da ḃféadfaḋ, if thou couldst.	da ḃféadfaiḋse,-ḃféadfaiḋ siḃ, if ye could.
da ḃféadfaḋ se, if he could.	da ḃféadfaidis, if they could.

In the plural number, the last ḋ is generally rejected; thus Dféadfaḋhmaois, Dféadfaiḋse, Dféadfaiḋ siad, is more commonly written Dféadfamaois, Dféadfa se, Dféadfa siad.

This Verb wants the imperative and infinitive Moods, and the Participles; and having no passive Voice, it takes for its passive substitute the verbal Noun Feidir,

Conjugation of the irregular Verb Ḋean, do, *or* make, &c,

MODERN MODE.

ACTIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Ḋéan, do.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Ḋo, or a ḋéanaḋ, to do.

PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense. Ag Ḋéanaḋ, doing or making.
Past Tense. Iar nḋeanaḋ, having done or made.
Future Tense. Ar ti Ḋéanaḋ, about to do, or make.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Ḋéanam, I do, or make.	Ḋéanaiḋ sin̄, we do, &c.
ḋéanaḋ tu, thou, &c.	ḋéanaiḋ sib, ye do, &c.
ḋéanaiḋ se, he, &c.	ḋéanaiḋ siad, they do, &c.

Past Tense.

rin̄ me, I did do, &c.	rin̄ sin̄, we did do, &c.
rin̄ tu, thou didſt, &c.	rin̄ sib, ye did, &c.
rin̄ se, he did, &c.	rin̄ siad, they did, &c.

Future

Future Tense.

Ḋéanfaḋ,-ḋéanfaḋ me, I will do, or make.	ḋéanfaḋ sin̄, we will do, or make.
ḋéanfaḋ tu, thou, &c.	ḋéanfaḋ siḃ, ye &c.
ḋéanfaḋ se, he, &c.	ḋéanfaḋ siaḋ, they, &c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Dhéanfam, I would do, or make.	Dhéanfaḋ sin̄, we would do or make.
dhéanfadh, thou, &c.	dhéanfadh siḃ, ye, &c.
dhéanfadh se, he, &c.	dhéanfadh siad, they, &c.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

da ndéanfain̄, if I would do or make.	da ndéanfadh sin̄, if we, &c.
da ndéanfadh, if thou, &c.	da ndéanfadh siḃ, if ye, &c.
da ndéanfadh se, if he, &c.	da ndéanfadh siad, if they, &c.

MODERN MODE.

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
	bid sin̄ déanta,-bid sin̄ réidh, let us, &c.
bidh déanta,-bidh réidh, be thou done, &c.	bid siḃ déanua,-bid sibh réidh, be ye, &c.
bid se déanta,-bid se réiḃ, let him, &c.	bid siad deanta,-bid siad reidh, let them, &c.

INFINITIVE

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Do, or a beiṫ deanta,-Do, or a beiṫ reidh, to be done, or made.

PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense. Deanta, or reidh, made, done, or finiſhed.

Past Tense. Iar na beiṫ, or iar mbeiṫ dēanta, after being done, &c.

Future Tense. Air ti beiṫ deanta, about to be done, &c.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
Ta me dēanta,-ta me rēidh, I am done, or made.	ta siñ déanta,-réidh, we, &c.
ta tu dēanta,-réidh, thou, &c.	ta siḃ deanta,-reidh, ye, &c.
ta se déanta,-réidh, he, &c.	ta siad déanta,-reidh, they, &c.

Past Tense.

bidh me déanta, I was done, or made.	bidh siñ déanta, we were done, &c.
bidh tu déanta, thou, &c	bidh siḃ déanta, ye, &c.
bidh se déanta, he, &c.	bidh siad déanta, they, &c.

Future.

Future Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
béiḋ me déanta, I will be done, or made.	béidh sin déanta, we, &c.
béidh tu déanta, thou, &c.	béidh siḃ déanta, ye, &c.
béidh se déanta, he, &c.	beidh siad déanta, they, &c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

béidhin Déanta, I would be done, or made.	béid siñ Déanta, we, &c.
beiḋeaḋ Déanta, thou, &c.	béid siḃ Déanta, ye, &c.
beid se Déanṫa, he, &c.	béid siad Déanta, they, &c.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Da mbéiḋin Deanta, or reiḋ, if I was done, &c. and so of all the other persons, as in the conditional Mood of the auxiliary Verb, bi.

ANCIENT MODE.

ACTIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
	Déanamaoid,-Déanamaois let us do.
Déan, do thou.	Déanaiḋ se, do ye.
Déanaiḋ se, let him do.	Déanaidis, let them do.

Infinitive Mood and Participles, are the same as in the modern Mode.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
Déanam, I do.	Déanamaoid,-Deanamar, we do.
Déanair, thou doſt.	Déanabar, ye do.
Déanaid,-Déanaidh ſe, he does.	Déanaid, they do.

Past Tense.

Riñeas, I did.	Riñeamar, we did.
Riñis, thou didſt.	Riñeabar, ye did.
Riñ ſe, he did.	Riñeadar, they did.

Future Tense.

Dhēanfad, I will do.	Dhēanfamar, we will do.
Dhēanfair, thou wilt do.	Dhēanfabar, ye will do.
Dhēanfad ſe, he, &c.	Dhéanfaid, they will do.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Dhéanfain, I would do.	Dhéanfamaois, we, &c.
Dhéanfad, thou, &c.	Dhéanfaidh ſe, ye, &c.
Dhéanfaid ſe, he, &c.	Dhēanfaidis, they, &c.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

da ndéanfain, if I would do.	da ndéanfamaois, if we, &c.

Singular.	Plural.
da ndéanadh, if thou, &c.	da ndéanfaidh se, if ye, &c.
da ndéanad se, if he, &c.	da ndéanfaidis, if they, &c.

ANCIENT MODE.

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

	déantar iñ, let us be done.
déantar ṫu, be thou done.	déantar iḃ, be ye done.
déantar ē, let him be done.	déantar iad, let them be done.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Do, or a ḃeiṫ dēanta, to be made, done, or finished.

Participles are the same as in the modern Mode.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

taim déanta,-réiḋ, I am done.	tamar déanta, we are done.
tair déanta, thou art done.	tabar dēanta, ye are done.
ta se déanta, he is done.	taid déanta, they are done.

Past

Infinitive Mood and Participles, are the same as in the modern Mode.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
Déanam, I do.	Déanamaoid,-Deanamar, we do.
Déanair, thou dost.	Déanabar, ye do.
Déanaid,-Déanaidh se, he does.	Dēanaid, they do.

Past Tense.

riñeas, I did.	riñeamar, we did.
riñis, thou didst.	riñeabar, ye did.
riñ se, he did.	riñeadar, they did.

Future Tense.

Dhēanfad, I will do.	Dhēanfamar, we will do.
Dhēanfair, thou wilt do.	Dhēanfabar, ye will do.
Dhēanfad se, he, &c.	Dhéanfaid, they will do.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Dhéanfain, I would do.	Dhéanfamaois, we, &c.
Dhéanfad, thou, &c.	Dhéanfaidh se, ye, &c.
Dhéanfaid se, he, &c.	Dhēanfaidis, they, &c.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

da ndéanfain, if I would do.	da ndéanfamaois, if we, &c.

Irregular Verb, Gnidim, I do, or make.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

gnidim, or gnim, I do, or make.	gnidh ſin̄,-gnidhmid,-gnidmar, we do, or make.
gnidir,-gnid tu, thou doſt or makeſt.	gnidh ſib,-gnidhṫidh,-gnidbar, ye do, or make.
gnid ſe, he does, or makes.	gnidh ſiad,-gnidhid, they do, or make.

All the other Moods and Tenses of this verb, in both voices, are borrowed from the foregoing.

Irregular Verb, Ḋeirim, I say.

MODERN MODE.

ACTIVE VOICE.

This Verb borrows its imperative Mood from abair, say, or speak ; and its infinitive Mood and Participles from radh, say.

IMPERATIVE

Past Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
ꞃın̄eaꝺh me, I was done.	ꞃın̄eaꝺh ın̄, we were done.
ꞃın̄eaꝺh ṫu, thou wast done.	ꞃın̄eaꝺh ıḃ, ye were done.
ꞃın̄eaꝺh é, he was done.	ꞃın̄eaḋ ıaꝺ, they were done.

Future Tense.

ꝺhēanꝼaꞃ me, I will be done.	ꝺhéanꝼaꞃ ın̄, we will be done.
ꝺhéanꝼaꞃ ṫu, thou wilt be done.	ꝺhéanꝼaꞃ ıḃ, ye will be done.
ꝺhéanꝼaꞃ ē, he will be done.	ꝺhéanꝼaꞃ ıaꝺ, they will be done.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

ꝺhéanꝼaıꝺh me, I would be made.	ꝺhéanꝼaıꝺh ın̄, we would be made.
ꝺhéanꝼaıꝺh ṫu, thou wouldst be made.	ꝺhéanꝼaıꝺh ıḃ, ye would be made.
ꝺhéanꝼaıꝺh, he would be made.	ꝺhéanꝼaıꝺh ıaꝺ, they would be made.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

ꝺa nꝺēanꝼaıḋ me, if I would be made.	ꝺa nꝺéanꝼaıḋ ın̄, if we would be made.
ꝺa nꝺéanꝼaıḋ ṫu, if thou wouldst be made.	ꝺa nꝺéanꝼaıḋ ıḃ, if ye would be made.
ꝺa nꝺéanꝼaıḋ ē, if he would be made.	ꝺa nꝺéanꝼaıḋ ıaꝺ, if they would be made.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
dearfainn, I would say.	dearfad sinn, we would say
dearfadh, thou wouldst say.	dearfad siḃ, ye would say.
dearfad se, he would say.	dearfad siad, they would say.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

da ndearfainn, if I would say.	da ndearfad sinn, if we would say.
da ndearfadh, if thou wouldst say.	da ndearfad siḃ, if ye would say.
da ndearfad se, if he would say,	da ndearfad siad, if they would say.

MODERN MODE.

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Abarṫar, let it be said.

PARTICIPLE. Ráite, said.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. Deirṫear, it is said.
Past Tense. duḃradh, it was said.
Future Tense. dearfar, it will be said.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

dearfaidhe, it would be said.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
	abairid sin̄, let us say.
abair, say thou.	abairid sib, say ye.
abairid se, let him say.	abairid siad, let them say.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Do, or a radh, to say.

PARTICIPLES

Present Tense. Ag radh, saying.
Past Tense. Iar radh, having said.
Future Tense. ꝛ ti radh, about to say.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

deirim, I say.	deir sin̄, we say.
deir tu, thou sayest.	deir sib, ye say.
deir se, he says.	deir siad, they say.

Past Tense.

dubairt ṁe, I said.	dubꝛt sin̄, we said.
dubꝛt tu, thou saidst.	dubꝛt sib, ye said.
dubꝛt se, he said.	dubꝛt siad, they said.

Future Tense.

dearfadh me, I will say.	dearfadh sin̄, we will say.
dearfadh tu, thou wilt say.	dearfadh sib, ye will say.
dearfaḋ se, he will say.	dearfadh siad, they will say.

RELATIVES.

Present Tense. A deir, that says.
Past Tense. A dubairt, that said.
Future Tense. A déarfas, that will say.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
déarfain, I would say.	déarfamaois, we would say.
déarfadh, thou wouldst say.	déarfad sib, ye would say.
déarfad se, he would say.	déarfaidis, they would say.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Da ndearfain, if I would say, &c. like the Potential Mood, in all its persons, but prefixing da, *if*, and eclipſing the initial by n.

The passive Voice, Ancient Mode, is the same as the passive Voice, modern Mode.

INTERROGATIVES PRESENT.

An abraim, do I say?	An dubramar, do we say?
an abair tu, dost thou say?	an deir sib, do ye say?
an abair se, does he say?	an deirid, do they say?

Negative, Ni.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Da ndearfaidhe, if it would be said.

ANCIENT MODE.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Imperative Mood, as in the active Voice, modern Mode.

Infinitive Mood and Participles, the same as in the modern Mode.

INDICATIVE MOOD

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
deirim, I say.	deirmid,-deirġmar, we say.
deirir, thou sayest.	deirṫid,-deireaḃar, ye say.
deir se, he says.	deirid, they say.

Past Tense.

duḃras, I said.	dubramar, we said.
dubrais, thou saidst.	dubraḃar, ye said.
duḃġt se, he said.	dubradar, they said.

Future Tense.

Déarfad, I will say.	Déarfamar, we will say.
déarfair, thou wilt say.	déarfabar, ye will say.
déarfad se, he will say.	déarfuid, they will say.

Singular.	Plural.
tig se, he comes.	tig siad,-tigid, they come.

Past Tense.

ṫainig me,-ṫaingeas, I came.	ṫainig sin̄,-ṫangamar, we came.
ṫainig tu,-ṫaingis,-ṫangais, thou camest.	ṫainig siḃ,-ṫangabar, ye came.
ṫainig se, he came.	ṫainig siad,-ṫangadar, they came.

Future Tense.

Tiocfaḋ me,-tiocfaḋ, I will come.	Tiocfaḋ sin̄,-ticcfamaoid, tiocfamar, we will come.
tiocfaḋ tu,-tiocfair, thou wilt come.	tiocfaḋ siḃ,-tiocfaḋbar, ye will come.
tiocfaḋ se, he will come.	tiocfaḋ siad,-tiocfaid, they will come.

RELATIVES.

Present Tense. ṫigeas, that cometh.
Past Tense. ṫaingeas, that came.
Future Tense.. ṫiocfas, that will come.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

ṫiocfain, I would come.	ṫiocfaḋmaois,-ṫiocfaḋ sin̄, we would come.
ṫiocfaḋ, thou wouldst come.	ṫiocfaḋ siḃ,-ṫiocfaiḋe, ye would come.
ṫiocfaḋ se, he would come.	ṫiocfaḋ siad,-tiocfaḋaois they would come.

CONDITIONAL

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Siugular.	Plural.
Da dtiocfain, if I would come.	Da dtiocfaḋmaois,-Da dtiocfaḋ sinn, if we would come.
Da dtiocfad, if thou wouldst come.	Da dtiocfaḋ siḃ, Da dtiocfaiḋe, if ye would come.
Da dtiocfad se, if he would come.	Da dtiocfadaois,-Da dtiocfaḋ siad, if they would come.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

	Tagad sinn,-tiġeamaoid, tagamaois, let us come.
tar, come thou.	tagad siḃ,-tagaiḋ se,-tigeaḋ, come ye.
taraḋ,-tigeaḋ,-tagad se, let him come.	tigidis,-tagad siad,-tagaidis, let them come.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Do, or a teaċt, to come.

PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense. Ag teaċt, coming.
Past Tense. Iar dteaċt, having come.
Future Tense. Ar ti teaċt, about to come.

Irregular Verb téaḋ, *or* téiḋ, go.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
	Téaḋaḋ sin̄,-tēaḋamaois,-imṫiġ sin̄, let us go.
tēḋ,-imṫiġ, go thou.	téaḋaiḋse,-imṫiġe,-imṫiġ siḃ, go ye.
teaḋaḋ se,-imṫiġeḋ se, let him go.	téaḋaiḋis,-tēaḋaḋ siaḋ,-imṫiġiḋ, let them go.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Ḋo, or a ḋul, to go.

PARTICIPLES.

Present. Ag Ḋul, going.
Past. Iar nḋul, having gone.
Future. Ar ti ḋul, about going.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

tēaḋam,-tēaḋ me, I go.	tēaḋ sin̄,-tēaḋamar,-tēaḋamaoiḋ, we go.
tēaḋ tu tēaḋair, thou goeſt.	tēaḋ siḃ,-tēaḋabar,-tēaḋeaḋ, ye go.
tēaḋ se, he goes.	tēaḋ siuḋ,-teaḋaiḋ, they go.

Past Tense.

ċūaiḋ me,-ċūaḋas, I went.	ċūaiḋ sin̄,-ċūamar, we went.

ċūaiḋ

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Siugular.	Plural.
Da dtiocfainn, if I would come.	Da dtiocfaḋmaois,-da dtiocfaḋ sin̄, if we would come.
Da dtiocfad, if thou wouldst come.	Da dtiocfaḋ siḃ, da dtiocfaiḋe, if ye would come.
Da dtiocfad se, if he would come.	Da dtiocfadaois,-da dtiocfaḋ siad, if they would come.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

	Tagad sin̄,-tiġeamaoid, tagamaois, let us come.
tar, come thou.	tagad sib,-tagaiḋ se,-tigeaḋ, come ye.
taraḋ,-tigeaḋ,-tagad se, let him come.	tigidis,-tagad siad,-tagaidis, let them come.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Do, or a teaċt, to come.

PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense. Ag teaċt, coming.
Past Tense. Iar dteaċt, having come.
Future Tense. Ar ti teaċt, about to come.

Irregular Verb ċiġim, I see.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
ċiġim, I see.	ċiġ siñ,-ċigmid, we see.
ċiġ tu,-ciġir, thou seest.	ċiġ sib,-ċiġtidh, ye see.
ċiġ se, he sees.	ċiġ siad,-ċiġid, they see.

Past Tense.

ċoñairc me,-ċoñarcas, I saw.	ċoñairc siñ-ċoñcamar, we saw.
ċoñairc tu,-ċoñarcais, thou, &c.	ċoñairc sib,-ċoñcabar, ye saw.
ċoñairc se, he saw.	ċoñairc siad,-ċoñcadar, they saw.

Future Tense.

ċiġfidh me,-ċiġfead, I will see.	ċiġfidh siñ,-ċiġfeadhmar, we will see.
ċiġfidh tu,-ċigfir, thou wilt see.	ċiġfidh sib, ċiġfidhe,-ċiġfedhbar, ye will see.
ċiġfidh se, he will see.	ċiġfidh siad,-ċiġfidhid, they will see.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

ċigfiñ, I would see.	ċiġfead siñ,-ċiġfeamaois, we would see.

ċiġfiñ,

Singular.	Plural.
ċiġfeadh, thou wouldst see.	ċiġfead sib, ye would see.
ċiġfead se, he would see.	ċaġfead siad,-ċiġfidis, they would see.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Da bfeicfin, if I would see.	Da bfeicfeġd sin̄,-Da bfeicfeamaois, if we, &c.
Da bfeicfeadh, if thou, &c.	Da bfeicfead sib, if ye, &c.
Da bfeicfead se, if he, &c.	Da bfeicfead siad,-Da bfeicfidis, if they, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

	Feiceamaois,-Feicid sin̄, let us see.
Feic, see thou.	Feicid sib, Feicidhe, see ye.
Feicid se, let him see.	Feicid siad,-Feicidis, let them see.

This Verb takes its imperative and infinitive Moods and Participles from Feicim, *I see*, and not from Feaċam, *I view*; hence it has ċiġim, or fecim, for its habitual form.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

ċiṫear me,-faicṫear me, I am seen.	ċiṫear sin̄,-Faicṫear sin̄, we are seen.

ċiṫear

Singular.	Plural.
chiṫear ṫu,-faicṫear ṫu, thou art seen.	ciṫear ib,-faicṫear ib, ye are seen.
chiṫear é,-faicṫear ē, he is seen.	ciṫear iad,-faictear iad, they are seen.

Past Tense.

Ċonarcad me, or choñcadh me, ṫu, ē, iñ, ib, iad, I was seen, thou wast seen, &c.

Future Tense.

Chidfear me, ṫu, ē, &c. I will be seen, thou, &c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Faicfidhe me, &c. I would be seen.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Da bfaicfidhe me, &c, if I would be seen, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Faictear ṫu, &c. be thou seen, &c.

Irregular Verb Beir, take.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

	beiread siñ,-beireadhmaois,-beiream, let us take.
beir, take thou.	beireadh sib,-beiridhe, take ye.

beiread

Singular.	Plural.
beiread se, let him take.	beiread siad,-beiridís, let them take.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Do, or a breiṫ, to take.

PARTICIPLES.

Present. Ag breiṫ, taking.
Past. Iar mbreiṫ, having taken.
Future. Ar ti ḃreiṫ about to take.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

beirim, I take.	beirin sin̄,-beirġmar, we take.
beirin tu,-beirir, thou takest.	beirin siḃ,-beirṫidh, take.
beirin se, he takes.	beirin siad,-beirid, they take.

Past Tense.

rug me,-rugas, I took.	rug sin̄,-rugamar, we took.
rug tu,-rugais, thou didſt take.	rug siḃ.-rugabar, ye took.
rug se, he took.	rug siad,-rugadar, they took.

Future Tense.

beirfeadh me,-beirfead, I will take.	beirfeaḋh sin̄, beirfeamar, we will take.

Singular.	Plural.
beirfeadh tu, beirfir, thou wilt take.	beirfeadh sib, ye will take.
beirfead se, he will take.	beirfead siad,-beirfeadar, they will take.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

beirfin, I would take.	beirfead siñ,-beirfeamaois, we would take.
beirfeadh,-beirfir, thou wouldst take.	beirfead sib,-beirfidhse, ye would take.
beirfead se, he would take.	beirfead siad,-bheirfidis, they would take.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Da mbeirfin, &c. if I would take, &c. as in the Potential Mood.

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

beirtear ṫu, &c. be thou taken, &c.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

beirṫear me, ṫu, ē, &c. I am taken, thou, &c.

Past Tense.

rugadh ṁe, &c. I was taken, &c.

Future

Future Tenſe.

beirfear me, &c. I will be taken, &c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

beirfiḋe me, &c. I would be taken, &c,

CONDITIONAL MOOD,

Da mbeirfiḋe me, &c. if I would be taken, &c.

Irregular Verb, Deirim, I say.

IMPERATIVE MOOD,

Singular,	Plural,
	Taḃairiḋ sin,-Taḃramaois, let us give.
Taḃair, give thou.	taḃairiḋ sib,-taḃraiḋse,-taḃraiḋe, give ye.
taḃairiḋ se, let him give.	taḃairiḋ siad,-taḃraiḋis, let them give.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Do, or a taḃairt, to give.

PARTICIPLES

Present Tense. Ag taḃairt, giving.
Past Tense. Iar dtaḃairt, having given.
Future Tense. Air ti taḃairt, about to give.

INDICATIVE

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
beirim, I give.	beir sin̄,-beireamar, we give.
beir tu,-beirir, thou givest.	beir sib,-beiregbar,'ye give.
beir se, he gives.	beir siad,-beirid, they give.

Past Tense.

ṫug me,-ṫugas, I gave.	ṫug sin̄,-ṫugamar, we gave.
ṫug tu,-ṫugais, thou didst give.	ṫug sib,-ṫugabar, ye gave,
ṫug se, he gave.	ṫug siad,-ṫugadar, they gave.

Future Tense. (22.)

beirfeaḋ me,-beirfead, I will give.	beirfeaḋ sin̄,-beirfeadmar, we will give.
beirfeaḋ tu,-beirfir, thou wilt give.	beirfeadh sib, ye will give.
beirfeadh se, he will give.	beirfeadh siad,-beirfid, they will give.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

bheirfin̄, I would give.	bheirfead sin̄,-bheirfeamaois, we would give.
bheirfeaḋ, thou wouldst give.	bheirfead sibh,-bheirfiḋse, ye would give.
bhearfead se, he would give.	bheirfead siad,-bheirfeadaois, they would give.

CONDITIONAL

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
Da dtabhairfin, if I would give.	Da dtabharfeadh sinn,-Da dtabhramaois, if we would give.
Da dtabharfadh, if thou wouldst give.	Da dtabharfeadh se,-da dtabhraidhse,-da dtabhraidhe, if ye, &c.
Da dtabhairfeadh se, if he gives.	Da dtabhairfeadh siad,-da dtabhraidis, if they would give.

The imperative may also be expressed by tug, give thou; tugadh se, let him give, &c. terminating all the persons as in tabhair, tabhairidh se, &c.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

beirṫear me,-tucṫar me, I am given.	beirṫear inn,-tucṫar inn, we are given.
beirṫear ṫu,-tucṫar ṫu, thou art given.	beirṫear ibh,-tucṫar ibh, ye are given.
beirṫear é,-tucṫar ē, he is given.	beirṫear iad,-tucṫar iad, they are given.

Past Tense.

tugadh me, I was given.	tugaḋ inn, we were given.
ṫugadh ṫu, thou wast given.	tugadh ibh, ye were given.
tugaḋ é, he was given.	tugadh iad, they, &c.

Future

Future Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
bēarfar me, I will be given.	béarfar iñ, we will be given.
béarfar ṫu, thou wilt be given.	béarfar ibh, ye will be given.
bēarfar é, he will be given.	béarfar iad, they will be given.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Béarfaide me, ṫu, é, iñ, &c. I would be given, thou, he, we, &c.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Da mbéarfaidhe me, ṫu, ē, &c. if I would be given, thou, he, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

beirṫear, or tugṫar, be given.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Do, or a bheiṫ ṫabharṫa, to be given.

Irregular Verb, Bear, bring forth.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

bearaḋ ſiñ, let us bring forth.

bear

Singular.	Plural.
bear, bring forth.	bearaḋ sibh, bring ye forth.
bearaḋ si, let her bring forth.	bearaḋ siad, let them bring forth.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Ḋo, or a bhreaṫ, to bring forth.

PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense. Ag breaṫ, bringing forth.
Past Tense.. Iar mbreaṫ, having brought forth.
Future Tense. Ar ti breaṫ, about to bring forth.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

béaram, I bring forth.	bēaran sin̄,-béaramar, we bring forth.
bēaran tu,-bēarar, thou bringest forth.	béaran sibh, bēarabhar, ye bring forth.
béarar si, she brings forth.	béaran siad,-bēaraid, they bring forth.

Past Tense.

rug me,-rugas, I brought forth.	rug sin̄,-rugamar, we brought forth.
rug tu, rugais, thou didst bring forth.	rug sibh,-rugabhar, ye brought forth.
rug si, she brought forth.	rug siad,-rugadur, they brought forth.

Future

Future Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
béarfar me, I will be given.	béarfar in̄, we will be given.
béarfar ṫu, thou wilt be given.	béarfar ibh, ye will be given.
béarfar é, he will be given.	béarfar iad, they will be given.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

ḃéarfaide me, ṫu, é, in̄, &c. I would be given, thou, he, we, &c.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Da mbéarfaidhe me, ṫu, é, &c. if I would be given, thou, he, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

beirṫear, or tugṫar, be given.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Do, or a bheiṫ ṫabharṫa, to be given.

Irregular Verb, bear, bring forth.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

bearad sin̄, let us bring forth.

Singular.	Plural.
bear, bring forth.	bearad sibh, bring ye forth.
bearad si, let her bring forth.	bearad siad, let them bring forth.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Do, or a bhreaċ, to bring forth.

PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense. Ag breaċ, bringing forth.
Past Tense.. Iar mbreaċ, having brought forth.
Future Tense. Ar ti breaċ, about to bring forth.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

béaram, I bring forth.	bēaran sin̄,-béaramar, we bring forth.
bēaran tu,-bēarar, thou bringest forth.	béaran sibh, bēarabhar, ye bring forth.
béarar si, she brings forth.	béaran siad,-bēaraid, they bring forth.

Past Tense.

rug me,-rugas, I brought forth.	rug sin̄,-rugamar, we brought forth.
rug tu, rugais, thou didst bring forth.	rug sibh,-rugabhar, ye brought forth.
rug si, she brought forth.	rug siad,-rugadur, they brought forth.

Future Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
béarfaidh me,-béarfaḋ, I will bring forth.	béarfaidh sin̄,-bēarfamar, we will bring forth.
béarfaidh ṫu,-bēarfar, thou wilt bring forth.	bēarfaiḋ sib,-bēarfabhar, ye will bring forth.
béarfaidh si, she will bring forth.	béarfaidh siad,-bēarfaid, they will bring forth.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Béarfain, &c. I would bring forth, &c. as in Verbs of the first conjugation.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Da mbéarfain, &c. if I would bring forth, &c. terminating as in the potential; but eclipsing the initial by m.

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Bearṫar ṫu, ē, &c. be thou born, he, &c.

INDICATIVE MOOD

Present Tense.

béarṫar, me, ṫu, é, 'in̄, &c. I am born, thou, he, we, &c.

Past Tense.

Rugaḋ me, ṫu, é, &c. I was born, thou, he, &c.

Future

Future Tense.

bēarfar me, ṫu, ē, &c. I will be born, thou, he, &c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

béarfaidhe me, &c. I would be born, &c.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

da mbēirfaidhe me, &c. if I would be born, &c.

Irregular Verb Cluin, hear.

ACTIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
	cluinidh sin̄,-cluinidhmis, let us hear.
cluin, hear thou.	cluinidh sibh,-cluinidhse, hear ye.
cluinidh se, let him hear.	cluinidh siad,-cluinidis, let them hear.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Do, or a chluistin,-chlos, to hear.

PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense. Ag cluistin,-clos, hearing.
Past Tense. Iar gcluistin,-gclos, having heard.
Future Tense. Ar ti cluistin,-clos, about to hear.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

cluinim, I hear.	cluin sin̄,-cluineamar, we hear.
cluinin tu,-cluinir, thou hearest.	cluin sibh,-cluineabhar, ye hear.
cluinse, he hears.	cluin siad,-cluineadar, they hear.

Past Tense.

chúaladh me,-chúalas, I heard.	chúaladh sin̄,-chúalamar, we heard.
chúaladh tu,-chúalais, thou didst hear.	chúalad sibh,-chúalabhar, ye heard.
chualadh se, he hears.	chúalad siad,-chúaladar, they heard.

Future Tense.

cluinfead me,-cluinfead, I will hear.	cluinfeadh sin̄,-cluinfeamar, we will hear.
cluinfeadh tu,-cluinfir, thou wilt hear.	cluinfeadh sibh,-cluinfeabhar, ye will hear.
cluinfeadh se, he will hear.	cluinfeadh siad,-cluinfid, they will hear.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

cluinfin̄, I would hear.	cluinfid sin̄,-cluinidhmis, we would hear.
cluinfidh, thou wouldst hear.	cluinfid sibh,-cluinidh se, ye would hear.
cluinfid se, he would hear.	cluinfid siad,-cluinidis, they would hear.

CONDITIONAL

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Da gcluinfinn, &c. if I would hear, &c. as in the potential Mood.

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Cluintear ṫu, be thou heard, &c.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Do, or a beiṫ cluinte, to be heard.

PARTICIPLE.

Cluinte, heard.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Cluintear me, ṫu, é, &c. I am heard. thou, he, &c.

Past Tense.

Cúalaḋ me, or cluineaḋ me, ṫu, ē, &c. I was heard, thou, he, &c.

Future Tense.

Cluinfear me, ṫu, ē, &c. I will be heard, thou, he, &c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Cluinfiḋe me, ṫu, ē, &c. I would be heard, thou, &c.

CONDITIONAL

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Da gcluinfiḋe me, &c. if I would be heard, &c. as in the potential Mood.

Some Authors consider this Verb and cloisim, I hear, as regulars, and write the past Tense ċluinis, and ċloisis, I heard.

Irregular Verb fáġ, find, or get.

ACTIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
	fáġaḋ sinn,-fáġamaois, let us find,
fáġ, find thou.	fáġaḋ sib,-fáġaiḋse, find ye.
fáġaḋ se, let him find.	fáġaḋ siad,-fáġadaois, let them find.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

d'ḟáġáil, to find.

PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense.	Ag fáġail, finding.
Past Tense.	Iar bḟáġail, having found.
Future Tense.	Ar ti fáġail, about to find.

INDICATIVE

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
fáġam, I find.	fáġan sin̄,-fáġamar, we find.
fáġan tu,-fáġair, thou findest.	fáġan siḃ,-fáġaḃar, ye find.
fáġan se, he finds.	fáġan siad,-faġaid, they find.

Past Tense.

fuair me,-fuaras, I found.	fuair sin̄,-fuaramar, we found.
fuair tu,-fuarais, thou didst find	fuair siḃ,-fuaraḃar, ye found.
fuair se, he found.	fuair siad,-fuaradar, they found.

Future Tense.

ġeaḃfaḋ me,-ġeaḃfaḋ, I will find.	ġeaḃfaḋ sin̄,-ġeaḃfamar, we will find.
ġeaḃfaḋ tu,-ġeaḃfair, thou wilt find.	ġeaḃfaḋ siḃ, ye will find.
ġeaḃfaḋ se, he will find.	ġeaḃfaḋ siad,-ġeaḃfaid, they will find.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

ġeaḃfain̄, I would find.	ġeaḃfaḋ sin̄,-ġeaḃfamaois, we would find.
ġeaḃfaḋ, thou wouldst find.	ġeaḃfaḋ siḃ, ye would find.
ġeaḃfaḋ se, he would find.	ġeaḃfaḋ siad,-ġeaḃfadaois, they would find.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Da bḟáġfaim, if I would find. &c terminating all the persons as in the potential Mood.

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Faġtar, be found.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
Fáġṫar me, ṫu, é,-Friṫear me, ṫu, é, I am found, &c.	Fáġṫar in̄, ib, iad,-Friṫear in̄, ib, iad, we are found, &c.

Past Tense.

Fuaraḋ me, ṫu, é, &c. Friṫ me, ṫu, ē, &c. I was found, &c.

Future Tense.

geaḃfar me, ṫu, ē, in̄, ibh, iad,-Fáiġfear me, ṫu, ē, in, ibh, iad, I will be found, &c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

geabfaiḋe, me, &c, Fáiġfiḋhe me, &c. I would be found, &c.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Da geabfaiḋhe me, &c. if I would be found, &c. as in the potential Mood.

This Verb borrows its indicative future, and its potential Mood from ġeabham, I get, or receive.

Irregular Verb riġ, reach, *or* arrive at.

ACTIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	**Plural.**
	Riġeam,-riġeamaoid, let us reach.
riġ, reach thou.	Riġeadse, reach ye.
riġead se, let him reach.	Riġead siad,-riġidis, let them reach.

PARTICIPLE. Roċtam, reaching.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Riġim, I reach.	Riġid sīn,-Riġeamar, we reach.
Riġid tu,-riġir, thou reachest.	Riġid sib, ye reach.
Riġid se, he reaches.	Riġid siad, they reach.

Past Tense.

Rainic me,-Rangas, I reached.	Rainic sīn,-Rangamar, we reached.
Rainiċ tu,-Rangais, thou reachedst.	Rainic sibh,-Rangabhar, ye reached.
Rainic se, he reached.	Rainic siad,-Rangadar, they reached.

Future Tense.

Riġfiḋ me,-Riġfid, I will reach.	Riġfiḋ sin̄,-Riġfiḋmid, we will reach.
Riġfiḋ tu,-Riġfir, thou wilt reach.	Riġfiḋ sibh, ye will reach.
Riġfiḋ se, he will reach.	Riġfiḋ siad,-Riġfid, they will reach.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Riġfin̄, I would reach.	Riġfid sin̄, we would reach.
Riġfiḋ, thou wouldst reach.	Riġfid sibh, ye would reach.
Riġfid se, he would reach.	Riġfid siad, they would reach.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Da Riġfin, &c. if I would reach, &c. as in the potential Mood.

OF IMPERSONALS.

All Impersonal Verbs have passive terminations, as in the third person singular, in the various Moods and Tenses ; thus :

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Lúaḋtar, let it be reported.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present. Lúaḋtar, it is reported.

Past. lúaḋaḋ, it was reported.
Future. luaḋfar, it will be reported.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

lúaḋfaiḋ, it would be reported.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Ða lúaḋfaiḋ, if it would be reported.
See Syntax.

OF INTERROGATIVES AND NEGATIVES.

The Interrogatives and Negatives of the various Moods and Tenses are the same in both voices.

The Interrogative of the indicative Mood, present Tense, is a, or an, and naċ; and the Negative is ní.

In the active Voice, the Interrogative requires the initial letter of the Verb to be eclipsed, if it be a consonant of the influenced class, and before vowels, requires n to be prefixed; and the Negative causes aspiration, if the initial be aspirable.

Example.

Interrogatives.	Negatives.
A, or an mealam? do I deceive?	Ní ṁealam, I do not deceive.
A, or an gceilir? dost thou conceal?	Ní ċeilir, thou dost not conceal.

Interrogatives.	Negatives.
A, or an mealan se? does he deceive?	Ni ṁealan se, he does not deceive.
Naċ mealar? dost thou not deceive:	Ni ṁealar, ycu do not deceive.
Nac gceilin? does not he conceal?	Ni ċeilin se, he does not conceal.

In the passive voice, the Interrogative has no influence on the initial of the Verb, but the Negative causes aspiration.

Example.

Interrogatives.	Negatives.
A, or an ṁealtar me? am I deceived.	Ni ṁealtar me, I am not decived.
Naċ mealtar ṫu? art thou deceived.	Ni ṁealtar ṫu, you are not deceived.

In the past Tense, indicative Mood, the Interrogative is ar, and naċar, or as it is contracted nar; and the Negative is niar, or nior. In the active voice, the Interrogative and Negative both cause aspiration, if the initial be aspirable; but in the passive voice, the initial suffers no change.

Example.

Interrogatives.	Negatives.
Ar ṁealais? didst thou deceive?	Nir, mar, or nior ṁealas, I did not deceive.
Nar, or naċar ṁealas? didst thou not deceive?	Niar mealaḋ me, I was not deceived.
Ar mealadh me? was I deceived?	Niar mealaḋ ṫu, you were not deceived.
Nar mealadh me? was not I deceived?	

In the future indicative, the Interrogatives and Negatives have the same influence on the initial as in the present indicative.

Example.

Interrogatives.	Negatives.
a, or an mealfair? wilt thou deceive?	ni mealfad, I will not deceive.
naċ mealfair? wilt thou not deceive?	ni mealfar me, I will not be deceived.
a, or an mealfar me? shall I be deceived?	ni mealfar ṫu, you will not be deceived.
naċ mealfar me? shall I not be decived?	

In the imperative Mood, the prohibitive is na, in both voices.

Example.

Na meall, do not deceive.
Na mealtar ṫu, be not deceived.

In the potential Mood, the optative sign is go; as, go mealfair, mayest thou deceive; go mealfar ṫu, may thou be deceived.

Gur also becomes an optative sign when followed by buḋ, or fa; as,

Gur buḋ mealta ḃeiḋir,—gur fa mealta ḃeiḋir, mayest thou be deceived. Which is the same as go rabais mealta.

The signs of the potential Mood are da, ma, go, and ṁur.

Example.

Example.

Da mealfain, if I would deceive.
Ma ṁealam, if I deceive.
Go mealfad, until I will deceive.
Mur mealfar, unless you will deceive; or, if, &c.

AFFIRMATIVES.

Mar ṁealas, *as* I deceived.
Gur ṁealas, *that* I deceived.
go mealar, *that* thou deceivest.
do ṁeal, (23.) *that* deceived.
A ṁeal, (24.) *who* deceived.

OF ADVERBS.

ALL Adjectives become Adverbs by placing the particle go before them. This particle is but a sign without a meaning, like *ly* in English; as, milis, sweet; go milis, sweetly: sár milis, most sweet; go sár milis, most sweetly. Thus the positive and superlative. The comparative also becomes adverbial by adding de to it; as, is fearrde ṫu sin, you are the better for that; ni fearrde me so, I am not the better for this, &c. &c.

All particles prefixed to Verbs become Adverbs, and are divided into Interrogatives, Affirmatives, Negatives, Prohibitives, Conditionals, and Optatives. Examples of these have been given already, under the head Verbs, pages 163 to 166.

The following are used as Adverbs, though, according to Cioċal, they are all compounds.

a bḟoċair, in the presence.
a bḟos, this side.
a gcoiṁg, opposite.
air aġaiḋ, forwards.
air fad, along.
air feaḋ, throughout.
air fud, amongst.
air gcúl, backwards.

a nall, hither.
amaċ, out.
amáil, like.
aṁlaiḋ, so, equal.
a maraċ, to-morrow.
a measg, amidst.
a muiġ, without.
a nné, yesterday.
a nnéinḟeaċt, together.

a nniar,

a niar, from west.
anaḋsóirḟaċair, the day after to-morrow.
a niuḋ, to-day.
a níos, from below.
a noċt, to-night.
a noir, from east.
a nois, now.
a nuas, from above.
a nun, thither.
annaḋ, seldom.
a ris, again.
a reiḋir, last-night.
a stiġ, within.
a steaċ, in.
ċeana, already.
ċum, (for ionas) so that, in order.
Do ḋeas, southwards.
do ṫuaḋ, northwards.
da ḃriġ, because.
da, if.
Eaḋon, that is.
Fa seaċ, successively, copiously.
fós, moreover.
fa ḋeoiġ, lastly.
Ge gur, although.
giḋeaḋ, but, nevertheless.
go, until.
go airiḋ, at least.
go fóil, yet, hereafter.
Ionas, so that.
Maile, along.
ma, if.
mas, (for ma is) if.
maraon, in union.
maseaḋ, why then.
ma ta, if so.
minic, often.
Oir, for.
os, (for uaḋ is) since.
os árḋ, publickly.
os ísiol, privately.
Re ċéile, in conjunction.
Siar, westwards.
sios, down.
sios, below.
sóir, eastwards.
súas, up.
súas, above.
ṫarḟuiḋné, the day before yesterday.
ṫáll, beyond.
taréis, after.
tearc, scarcely.
Uaḋ ḋeas, from south.
uaḋ ṫuaiḋ, from north.

The following negative, intensive, and reiterative Particles, are used adverbially in composition.

Negatives, used as *de*, *dis*, *mis*, *in*, *ir*, *un*, *&c.* in English.

Negatives.	Substantives and Adjectives.	Compounds.
aṁ,	gar, convenience.	aṁgar, inconvenience.
an,	ró, prosperity.	anró, adversity.
ead,	trom, heavy.	éadtrom, light.
eag,	ceart, justice.	éagceart, injustice.
do,	coimseaċ, comprehensible.	doċoimseaċ, incomprehensible.
di,	meas, respect.	dimeas, disrespect.
mi,	sasta, pleased.	misasta, displeased.
neaṁ,	buan, durable, permanent.	neaṁbuan, transitory.
eas,	caraid, a friend.	easċaraid, an enemy.
Intensitive.		
an,	teas, heat.	anteas, excessive heat.
iom,	fulang, patience.	iomfulaing, long-suffering
ur,	gránna, ugly.	urġránna, very ugly.

Aḋ is reiterative; as, buailte, beaten; aḋbuailte, re-beaten. In betokens fitness, or propriety; as, déanta, done, indeanta, should or ought to be done; inairm, fit to bear arms.

So, in compounds, signifies goodness, an aptness or facility in doing; as, soblasda, well-flavoured; soleaġṫa, fusible; sosinte, ductile, pliable, &c.

The poetical rule of caol re caol, agus leaṫan re leaṫan, cannot with propriety influence an immutable particle; therefore, in composition, these particles should never vary in their orthography,

graphy, on occount of the broad or slender vowel that may happen to follow them in the compound; thus, inmólta, laudable; anbfios, ignorant; aimleas, hurt, should never be written (as they often improperly are) ionmolta, ainḃfios, aimleas, &c. Some writers are so much attached to the rule of a "broad with a broad, and a slender with a slender," that they change even the signs of comparison; thus they write roiṁilis, ainṁilis, sairṁilis, &c. instead of roṁilis, anṁilis, sarṁilis, &c.

Here it will be necessary to take notice of the *General Rule,* leaṫan re leaṫan, agus caol re caol; *broad with broad, and slender with slender,* prescribed by Grammarians, for the correspondence of vowels, in words of two or more syllables; according to which, if the last vowel in the first syllable of a word be broad, the first vowel in the succeeding syllable must be broad also, and so on to the end of the word. Or if the last vowel in the preceeding syllable be slender, the first vowel of the ensuing syllable must be slender also. Thus leaṫan cannot be written leaṫen, or leaṫin, because a the last vowel in the first syllable is broad; nor can milis, sweet, be written milas, milos, or milus, because the preceding vowel is slender. This rule was originally adopted by the Bards, for prosaic cadence in Dactyles and Spondees, and chiefly for harmonious similitude of terminations in Rhyme or Metre, as in the following Example from the "Blind Man's Soliloquy."

> "Ma ḋ'êag mo ṁacsa, fuair ceañas re trêine,-
> air ndóiġ
> "Ni áonaḋ mise, beiṫ air brille; gan radharc na
> dheóig."

Here ꝺeoiᵹ cannot be written ꝺiaiᵹ̇, although exactly the same in sense.

From this Poetic privilege proceed the various forms of words of the same signification; as meoꞃ, for meuꞃ, a finger; beól, for beul, a mouth; ꝼeoꞃ, for ꝼeuꞃ, grass; ꝺéaꞃ, for ꝺeoꞃ, a tear, or drop, &c. &c. &c. But compounds, especially in prose, were never subject to this rule; as is evident from the following: caꞇ̇ṁiliꝺ, a warrior; biṅᵹuꞇ̇aċ, melodious; ꝺꞃilꞅnuaꝺhaċ, tinselled; ᵹoꞅliᵹ̇aċ, hypocritical; oꞃcᵹ̇inꞇe, still-born; laᵹḃꞃiᵹ̇aċ, feeble, &c. &c. &c.

OF PREPOSITIONS.

THERE are but few Prepositions that are not used in composition, and chiefly with Pronouns.

Simple Prepositions.	Cases governed.	Simple Prepositions.	Cases governed.
Ag, at.	*Abl.*	le, with.	*Abl.*
an, in. ion, in.	*Abl.*	re, with.	*Abl.*
ar, or air, on.	*Abl.*	roiṁ, before.	*Acc.*
as, out of.	*Abl.*	seaċ, besides.	*Acc.*
ċuige, to, towards.	*Dat.*	tar, over.	*Acc.*
de, off, from.	*Abl.*	tre, through.	*Acc,*
do, to.	*Dat.*	uadh, from.	*Abl.*
eidir, between.	*Acc.*	uim, -um, about.	*Acc.*
faoi, -fu, -fuiḋ, under.	*Abl.*		

For the method of compounding the above with Pronouns, and the manner of declining them, see Compound Pronouns, p. 82, 83, &c.

Simple Prepositions.	Cases governed.
a, in.	*Ablative.*
ċúm, towards.	*Genitive.*
ḋar, by.	*Accusative.*
fa, about.	*Ablative.*
gan, without.	*Ablative.*
go, to.	*Dative.*
sa, -san, in.	*Ablative.*

These are not used in composition, except fa, when joined with diaġ, after; as, fadheoiġ, lastly. Sa and san are only contractions for ansa, which when followed by a vowel, takes n in its termination.

Iar, after, is used in composition only, in Participles and Substantives; as, iarbal, a tail, from iar, after, and bal, a member.

Diaiġ, behind, oscion, above, taoḃreim, about, timċioll, around, &c. govern Genitive Cases, and are not compounded with Pronouns, but always expressed by passives, and are deemed Substantives, though having an influence on their subsequent impersonal Nouns.

OF CONJUNCTIONS.

THE Conjunctions are few: Copulative and Disjunctive.

Agas, and.—Copulative and Affirmative.
No, or, nor.—Disjunctive and Negative.
Aċt, but.—Disjunctive and Conditional.

As and s, are only contractions for agus.

OF INTERJECTIONS.

THESE are sudden indications of sorrow, surprise, &c.

Faráor! alas! compounded of fá-ró-ġéur, a very sour or bitter cause!
Mairg! hapless! compounded of muiġ-arg, out of the ark!
Monúair! woe is me! compounded of mo-an̄-úair, my luckless hour!
Fuilleluḋh! halloo! compounded of fuil-le-luaḋh, blood by recital! bloody wars!

uċ, uċ! lack-a-day!	ioċ ioċ! cold cold! perishing! &c.
aḋhbo! murder!	
baba! O brave!	baḋ! death!
aṫaṫ! hey-dey!	buḋh! nonsense!

With many other indefinite exclamations, inexplicably significant.

AS the letter a is so generally used, and has such variety of signification and uses, it will be necessary to point them out here, before we enter upon Syntax.

A is used as a Substantive in a, a hill, a waggon, &c.

as an Adjective in a, lofty, eminent, &c.

as a possessive pronoun in a ċean̄, his, head, &c.

as a relative in an fear a ta slan, the man *that* is well, &c.

as a Preposition in a mbrolaċ, in the bosom.

as a Vocative sign in a Dhia, O God!

as a variation of the Article in cean̄ a ġaisgidh, the warrior's head.

as a sign of the infinitive Mood in ċuaiḋ Seamus a ġearaḋ Cr̃lion, James went to cut holly.

as an interrogative in a bfr̃l se an sin̄? is he there?

as an affirmative in a seadh, yes.

A, when a possessive Pronoun is always in the third Person, and if the initial of its following Substantive be a mutable, it loses its natural power in the masculine singular, but retains it in the feminine; as, a ċean̄, his head, a cean̄, her head. In the plural it eclipses the initial; as, a gcin̄, their heads; and is the same in both Genders.

SYNTAX

SYNTAX.

ARTICLE.

1. THE Article is always determinate, and agrees with its Substantive in Gender, Number, and Case; as, an fear, the man; an fir, of the man; na fir, the men; an ċlúas, the ear; na cluaise, of the ear; na cluasa, the ears; na gcluas, of the ears, &c. The initial changes of Substantives, occasioned by the Article, has been explained, and exemplified, when treating of *Inflected Nouns*, in pages 22, 23, &c. When the Adjective immediately follows the Article, it is subject to the same initial changes as a Noun of the same Declension.

2. When the Article is preceded by a Particle ending in a vowel, the a is omitted, and the n unites with the Particle; as, o'n tiġ, from the house, not ó an tiġ; do'n gcailín, to the girl, not do an gcailin.

3. When two Substantives come together, one governing the other in the Genitive Case, the Article is sometimes omitted; as, Caislean Cille moire do leagaḋ le Caṫal O'Raġallaiḋ, the castle of Kilmore was levelled by Cathal O'Reilly; maiṫe Bréifne, the chiefs of Brefny. But when the Article is expressed, it is joined to the latter

Substantive only; as, ceol na nén, the music of the birds; mac an tsaoir, the son of the artist.

Gaċ, or gaċa, each, or every, being no Article, but an Adjective, can have no influence on Nouns; for leabar gaċ fir, is only one Substantive governed by another; thus, leabar, a book, gaċ fir, of each or every man, *i. e.* each or every man's book.

NOUNS.

1. THE Substantive and Adjective agree in Gender and Number.

And here it will be necessary to correct an error, inadvertently fallen into, when treating of Adjectives, pages 57 to 60, where all the cases of the plural, except the Genitive, are made to terminate like the Genitive singular, when in fact it should be said, that Adjectives ending in consonants, and having their last vowel broad, take a broad increase in all the cases of the plural, except the Genitive; as, na heádaiġ dearga, the red clothes; na cluasa mora, the large ears; na cailiniḋ óga, the young maids; and not na heádaiġ deirge, na cluasa moire, na cailiniḋ óige, as was there erroneously stated. But Adjectives whose final consonant is preceded by a slender vowel, generally take a slender increase in all the cases of the plural, except the genitive; as, lám min, a soft hand; na láime mine, of the soft hand; na lama mine, the soft hands.

There are several Adjectives, like some Substantives, so irregular in their terminations that they cannot be reduced to any positive standard.

Adjectives ending in vowels never vary their terminations, in Number or Case.

2. The Gender of Adjectives is discovered by their initials. thus, if the Substantive takes na in the Genitive, the initial consonant of the Adjective, if mutable, loses its natural power in the Nominitive Singular, but retains it in the Genitive; as, bean ṁacánta, an honest woman; na mna macánta, of the honest woman; and if the Substantive be determinate, the initial of both Substantive and Adjective is mortified in the Nominative, but retains its natural power in the Genitive; as, an ḃean ṁacánta, the honest woman; na mna ṁacánta, of the honest woman. If the Substantive be common of two, taking a or an in the Genitive, the initials of both Substantive and Adjective retain their natural powers in the Nominative, but are mortified in the Genitive; as, cailin macánta, an honest maid; an cailin macánta, the honest maid; an ċailin ṁacánta, of the honest maid. The initials of all masculines are influenced in this manner. Adjectives whose initials in the Nominative singular lose their natural power, retain it in the plural; as bean ṁacánta, an honest woman; mna macánta, honest women. And *vice versa*, if natural in the Nominative singular, it is lost in the plural, when the Substantive consists of no more than one or two syllables; as, fear calma, a valiant man; fir ċalma, valiant men, unless the Adjective begin with sc, sg, &c. which never change; as, bean scéimeaċ, a beautiful woman; mna scēimeaċa,

beautiful women; fear scēiṁeaċ, a beautiful man; fir scéiṁeaċa, beautiful men, &c. But if the Substantive be composed of three or more syllables, the initial of the Adjective will be natural, in both Genders and numbers; as, cailín macánta, an honest maid; cailiniḋ macánta, honest maids; buaċail macánta, an honest boy; buaċailiḋ macánta, honest boys. If the initial be a vowel it admits of no change.

3. The Adjective agrees with its Substantive, in the Nominative and Genitive, singular and plural, only; as, an fear mór, the great man; an fir ṁóir, of the great man; na fir móra, the great men; na bfear mór, of the great men. In all the other cases, the Adjective suffers no variation, but terminates like the Nominative; thus in the Dative plural we must write do na fearaiḃ móra, to the great men, and not do na fearaiḃ móraiḃ.

4. The Adjective is usually placed after its Substantive, and agrees with it in Gender and Number; as, fear borb, a cruel man; an ḟir ḃoirb, of the cruel man; an ḃean ċaol, the slender woman; na mna caoile, of the slender woman; na mna caola, the slender women; na mban ċaol, of the slender women. But sometimes the Adjective precedes the Substantive, and is frequently incorporated with it, so as to form but one compound term; as sean-aimsir, old times; ogḃean, a young woman. In this case the initial of the Substantive requires aspiration, unless it begin with d, s, or t, preceded by an Adjective, terminating in n; as, deaġ ṁuintir, good people; droċ ḋuine, a bad man; sean ḟocal, an old saying; sean duine, an old man; sean sgēul, an old story; sean tiomna, the old Testament.

In poetry the Adjective is sometimes inserted in the middle of its Substantive; thus in O'Dugan:

Riġṫiġearna na ruaṫar ngarḃ
ó Ragallaiġ na ruaḋ gin
Ni cluintear doib orḋa
ós muintir Ṁhaoil-*mhin*-ṁorḋa.

5. When a Noun Substantive terminating in d, s, or t, or in any of the immutable consonants, is followed by an Adjective, beginning with d, s, or t, the initial of the Adjective suffers no aspiration in any case of the singular; as, re na suil daill, with his blind eye; ar a ċluais déis, on his right ear; ta do ḃean tin̄, your wife is sick; ta mo ċos tirim, my foot is dry.

6. When a Substantive is the subject, of which any thing is affirmed, the Adjective generally precedes it; as, is deas an ḃean sin̄, that woman is handsome; is laidir an fear sin, that is a strong man; but the Substantive sometimes precedes the Adjective; as, is fear laidir e, he is a strong man.

7. When two Substantives meet, the latter must be in the Genitive Case, and if it be followed by Adjectives, they must be Genitives also; as, cean an ċailin, the head of the maid; lám an ḟir, the hand of the man; cean an ċailin ċiuin céilide ṁacánta, the head of the silent, sensible, honest woman; lám an ḟir ċúramaiġ ċeañsaiġ ṁacánta, the hand of the careful, meek, honest man.

8. When three Substantives follow a Verb active, governing a Dative Case, the first being the subject, is put in the Accusative; the second being general, is put in the Dative; and the third,

particular, if not expressed by a Conjunction, is the Nominative; as, tabair an srian do an (or don) Marcaċ Seamus, give the bridle to the horseman James, i. e. who is James.

OF PRONOUNS.

1. Pronouns have no variation for the distinction of case, except the personals, and these agree with the Noun to which they refer in gender, number, and case; as, is docraċ an lá-é, *it* is a severe day; is dána an ċailm i, *she* is a bold girl; is borb an miliḋ é, *he* is a fierce soldier; is maiṫ na daoine iad, *they* are good men.

2. If there are more than one or two persons, in the antecedent, or if it be a Noun of multitude, the Pronoun is the third person plural; as, tainig Seámus agus Peadar a baile a nē, agus ċúaiḋ siad go baile aṫ biḋe a niúḋ, James and Peter came home yesterday, and *they* went to Athboy to-day; agas an tán do aiṫin an pobal sin, do leanadar ē, and when the people knew it, *they* followed him. But if the antecedent be of the singular number, the Pronoun is of the third person singular; as, Do imṫiġ Barnabas an tan sin go Tarsus, d'iarraiḋ Shaul; agus ꝗ na ḟaġail do, rug sē ris é go hantioc, then Barnabas went to Tarsus to seek Saul; and on finding *him*, brought him with *him* to Antioch.

3. Possessive Pronouns influence the initials of their subsequent Nouns, which, if mutable, except s, will be aspirated in the singular, except the third person, feminine, and have their plurals

governed by *serviles*; as, ta mo ċos, do ċos, a ċos, a cos, ar gcosa, bur gcosa, agas a gcosa san fūar, my feet, thy feet, his feet, her feet, our feet, your feet, and their feet are cold. When mo, *my*, precedes a Noun beginning with a vowel, or f, it drops o, and unites with the Noun; as, m'anam, my soul; m'iñtiñ, my mind; m'fear, my man. Do, *thy*, before a vowel is changed into h; as, naoṁṫar hanaim, hallowed be thy Name; and before f it loses the o, joins with the Noun, and eclipses the initial; as, d'fearg, thy anger. When a, *his*, precedes a Noun beginning with a vowel, it causes no change in the initial; but a, *her*, prefixes h to the Noun; as, a eadaċ, his cloth, a headaċ, her cloth. The plural possessives prefix n to all Nouns beginning with vowels; as, ar n'arán, our bread; bur n'aṫair, your father; a n'ēadaċ, their cloth.

4. Possessive Pronouns when connected with office, condition, position, or identity, have a singular peculiarity; thus, biḋ mē mo ríġ, I was a king; biḋ tu do ṡuiḋ, you were sitting; biḋ siad na gcodlaḋ, they were asleep; if literally translated would be, I was my king; you were your sitting; they were their sleep; but the preposition a, or añ, *in*, is understood, so that the meaning is, I was in my office a king; you were in your sitting position; they were in their sleeping state.

5. The relative Pronouns, when written or expressed, always precede the Verb; as, an fear a ḃuaileas, the man who strikes; but they are often omitted when the Verb begins with a vowel,

or a mortified consonant; as, an te aontuiġeas he who consents; is é ċeilfeas, it is he who shall conceal.

The indefinite Pronouns are already treated of, pages 78—80.

OF VERBS.

1. A Verb agrees with its nominative in number and person; as, do ċeil me, I concealed; do ṁealadar, they deceived.

2. The Verb commonly precedes its nominative; as, siubluid na bacaiġ, the lame walk; glantar na lobair, the lepers are cleansed; but it also often follows it; as, Aoḋ mac Doṁnaill ui Ruairc do ṁarbaḋ do Caṫal o'Raġallaiġ, agas do Conċobar mac Cormaic ui Ṁaolruana ar loċ Aillinne. Hugh the son of Donald O'Rourke, was killed by Cahal O'Reilly, and Conor the son of Cormac O'Mulroney, on Lough-Allen. Muirġios ṁeic Diarmada do ṁarbaḋ, Maurice MacDermott, was slain. Caislean Cille moire do leagaḋ le Caṫal O'Raġallaiġ, the castle of Kilmore was levelled by Cahal O'Reilly.

3. When two or more Nouns of the singular number are joined together in a sentence, the Verb must be singular also; as, agas do ċuaiḋ ris na cuideaċda gus a n'Asia, Sopater o Berea; agas do luċd Tesalonica, Aristarcus, agus Secundus.

cundas, agus Gaius o Deirbe, agas Timoteus, agus do luċd na hAsia, Tichicus agas Troṗinus, And there accompanied him into Asia, Sopater of Berea; and of the people of Thessalonica, Aristarchus and Secundus, and Gaius of Derbe, and Timotheus; and of the people of Asia, Tichicus and Trophimus.

Government of Verbs.

1. Nouns beginning with consonants that are of the masculine gender, or that take not na in the genitive, if the article be expressed, have their initials natural after all active Verbs; as, ṫug se an fear, an buaċail, an cailin, agas an capul leis, he brought the man, the boy, the maid, and the mare with him; but when the article is not expressed, the accusative initials of Nouns of either gender retain their natural power.

2. All Nouns, if not possessives, beginning with vowels, when determinate, will have t before them in the accusative; as, roiñ se an tarán, an tiasg, agas an tēadaċ na measg, he divided the bread, the fish, and the raiment among them.

3. Indeterminate accusatives never vary from their Nominatives, unless the Verb be of the infinitive Mood; as, fuair se ór agas ēudaċ, biaḋ agas deoċ, san ionad fialmar sin, he got gold and raiment, meat and drink, in that hospitable place.

4. The infinitive mood and present and past participles govern a genitive case, when the action

refers immediately or particularly to the determinate object ; as, ċúaiḋ Seamus a ċeañaċ a (or an) ċapyl, agus a ġabail an ḟir agus an ċailin ; dubairt se liom, go raiḃ se ag ceañaċ an ċapyl ċeana, agus iar ġabail an ḟir agus an cailin go dtreigfiḋ an tir, James went to buy the mare, and to take the man and the maid ; he told me he was buying the mare already, and that having taken the man and the maid, he would quit the country. But if the object be not determinate, and not immediately referred to, it goes before the Verb, and is like the Nominative ; as, capyl a ċeañaċ, to buy a mare ; fear no bean no cailin a ġabail, to take a man, or woman, or maid. If the object be determinate, and goes before the Verb, it will be the accusative ; as, an tór do ṡántaḋ, to covet the gold ; an tairgiod, an fear, agus an bean a ṫabairt leis, to take the silver, the man, and the woman with him.

5. Nouns beginning with mutable consonants, after active participles, lose the natural sound of their initials, if expressed by an in the genitive case ; but retain it, if expressed by na ; as, ag ġabail an ḟir, an chailin, agus an buachaile, taking the man, the maid, and the boy ; ag fáġail na mna, finding the woman ; ag fáġáil na tire, leaving the country. But, in what is called future Participles, the accusative goes before the Verb ; as, ar ti an tír ḟáġáil, about to leave the country.

6. The auxiliaries govern no case. All other Verbs, regular, irregular, and habitual, govern an accusative, dative, or ablative, according to their quality, i. e. Verbs of giving, granting, &c,

&c. will have an accusative of the *thing*, and a dative of the *person*; as, ṫug Dia tuigse don ḋuine God gave understanding to man.

7. Verbs passive. and their participles, govern no case, and are generally followed by personal Pronominals, (i. e. personal Pronouns compounded with Prepositions) indicative of the certainty, doubt, &c. of the speaker; as, mealfar é linn, ḋuinn, uainn, chugainn, &c. he will be deceived by us, for us, from us, to us, &c. tá se mealta linn, ḋuinn, &c. he is deceived by us, for us, &c.

8. The active accusative personal Pronoun, becomes the nominative in the passive; as, mealaḋ é, he was deceived; mealfar ē, he will be deceived.

9. The Verb passive never varies from the first person of any tense, and will agree with thousands as well as with one; as, mealaḋ me, agas mealaḋ na mílte roṁam, I was deceived, and thousands were deceived before me. The Participle is also unchangeable, ; as, tá mise mealta, agas iadsan mealta liom, I am deceived, and they are deceived with me.

10. Particles have no influence on the past tense, except when a vowel, or f is its initial; as in that tense every mutable initial will lose its natural sound, with or without the Particle; as, ṁealas, I deceived; cheileas, I concealed; d'aiṫin Dia ḋuinn, God commanded us, for do aiṫin Dia ḋuinn; d'ḟoscail se an leabar, he opened the book, for do ḟoscail se an leabar.

11. All

All Verbs depending on a conditional sentence are IMPERSONALS, and have always a conditional sign, or Preposition after them; as, leiġtir gur ṁarḃ Sampson leoṁan, let it be, or it is read, that Sampson slew a lion. Leiġtear air an iomad a fuair bás oban, let it be, or it is read, of many who got a sudden death. Da luaḋfaiḋ go raiḃ an eala duḃ, agas an lon bán, if it would be reported that the swan was black, and the blackbird white. Sometimes the sentence is inverted, and expressed by mar; thus, marḃ Sampson leoṁan, mar leiġtear, Sampson slew a lion, as is read.

12. The place of supines and gerunds is supplied by a word formed of the Preposition in, or ion, and the passive Participle, which is compulsive, and governs a dative case; as, is gníom indéanta ḋ⁊t sin, you must perform that deed, or that deed is to be performed to you; ionmolta, to be praised, or laudable, &c.

13. Eigin and feider are not Verbs, but verbal Nouns; because the auxiliary is, or its past tense contracted always goes before them. ēigin indicates compulsion or obligation, and is followed by a dative case; as, is éigin dó, it is incumbent on him, or he is obliged, or he must. b'ēigin do, for buḋ ēigin dó, he was obliged, &c. mas ēigin do, for ma is ēigin dó, if he be obliged, &c. ma b'ēigin do, for ma budh éigin do, if he were obliged, &c. éigin is sometimes a Substantive; as éigin, a rape; sometimes an Adjective; as, d⁊ne eigin, a certain person. Feidir imports power or possibility, and is followed by a dative or ablative case; as, is feidir dh⁊t, it is possible for you, or you can; is feidir leat, it is possible

with

with you, or it is in your power; b'ḟeidir, for budh ḟeidir duit, it was possible for you, or you could; b'ḟeidir leat, or d'ḟéad tu, you could, &c.

14. The vowel e never becomes a Verb. It has been shewn, page 73, that e is he, him, it or thing; hence cia buail e? who beat him? is equal to cia e buail é, literally cia, who, e, he, buail, beat, é, him? the Verb is being understood. Cread e deir se, literally cread, what, e, thing, deir, says, se, he? For if e were a Verb, so would i in the same manner: thus, cia i buail í, literally cia, who, i, she, buail, beat, i, her? Cread i an bean a deir si, literally cread, what, í, she, an, the, bean, woman, a, that, deir si, she says? i. e. what woman does she say? the Verb being understood.

This is not confined to the Irish Language alone; the same is found in Greek τι μοι? what to me? in Latin, *quid ad me?* what to me? the Verb (is it) being understood in both.

OF ADVERBS.

1. THE influence which the interrogative and negative adverbial particles have on the Verbs to which they are prefixed, has been already explained, p. 163 to 166.

2. Do and a, signs of the infinitive Mood, aspirate the initials of Verbs beginning with mutable consonants.

3. Do and ro are frequently prefixed to the past tense of Verbs active, but as they are used *Euphonia gratia*, are not the cause of aspiration in the initial of the Verb, which, in this tense, must be aspirated, whether the particle be prefixed or not; as, ar ċeilis, didst thou conceal? ċeileas, I did conceal.

PREPOSITIONS.

THE principal Prepositions and the cases which they govern are to be found p. 172 and 173.

De, the contraction of do e, *of it* is sometimes added to comparatives; as, is boiċteḋe, it is the poorer of it; is laigede, it is the weaker of it; is gilide an línéadac sin, that linen is the whiter of it. When the comparative is expressed in this manner, 'na or iona, *than*, is always omitted before the Noun.

CONJUNCTIONS.

1. THE *copulative* Conjunction agas, is always positive, and is often followed by the *disjunctive* no, in forming a conditional sentence; as, dēanaid an leóman agas an túan comarus re ċeile, nios lúaiṫe iona ṫrēigfid mo riġ no mo ṫir dúṫċas, the lion *and* the lamb shall cohabit together, sooner than I shall forsake my king *or* my native country.

2. The copulative agus, and the disjunctive no, unite the same cases of Nouns; as, an leoman

agus an tūan, the lion and the lamb; fear, no bean, no cailin a ġabail, to take a man, or woman, or maid.

3. Agas is often contracted into as; as, gruaim, as docar, as aindeise ġéur gan spás. As is again contracted into s, as is also the auxiliary is; the following line exemplifies both: uċ! mo brón 'sme a milleaḋ, 'sme trial fa ċuairt mo ṫréun ċloiñe. In the first, the Verb is is contracted; and as, or agus, in the second.

4. When as and is meet, they are contracted into 'sas; as, 'sas iomḋa fear tréan a ḋ'éag gan aire, gan aird.

5. When a vocative case follows 's, the vocative sign a is joined to it; as 'sa Ḋhia! an me an duine a biḋ a gcumas na óige tra.

6. The negative generally precedes the disjunctive, in a sentence, as in the Blind Man's Soliloquy.

> Ni aois no galar, no aicid do ruaig mo ġné;
> Aċt brón naċ bḟeicim an tulaiġ re dealraḋ an
> láe.

INTERJECTION.

NO Interjection but mairg governs a case; and it alone claims a dative; as, is mairg ḋuit féin, do léirscrios mise re feall.

END OF THE SYNTAX.

GRAMMATICAL TERMS, ENGLISH AND IRISH

	Ancient.	Modern.
Ablative,	Forcaraċ,	Ḋioḃalach.
Accusative,	Liuḋuaraċ,	Gearanach.
Active,	Gnioṁaċ,	Oibriġṫe.
Adjective,	Feac-or, i. e. tlaḋḟocal,	Aicideach.
Adverb,	Fr̄ḋirḋáil,	Reiṁbriaṫar. Iarmbearla.
Affirmative,		Ḋeiṁniġṫe.
Alphabet,	beit-lr̄ṡ-nion,	Aibġiter.
Apthong,		Amarchoill.
Article,		Airtiogal.
Assimulative,		saṁluġaḋ.
Augmentative,		Iomḋuġaḋ.
Auxiliary,	Coḃarṫaċ,	
Barren,		Aimrid.
Case,	ór-arus,	Cás.
Chapter,		Caibidil.
Character,	Airḋe,	
Comparative,	Coḃċeime,	Iomarbaḋ
Comparison,	Gléire,	Iomarbaiḋ.
Compound,	Ilṁain,	
Concord,	Snasċruṫ,	Coiṁreir.
Conditional,	Conraḋaċ, īrisġċḋaċ,	
Conjugation,	Sonreim,	Reimiuġaḋ.
Conjunction,	Coṁnasg,	Coiṁcheangal.
Conjunctive,		Sr̄ġiuġaḋ,
Consonant,	Coṁḟuaim,	Consoine.
Contraction,	Cuairnēul,	Nod.
Copulative,	leanáṅaċ,	

Dative,

	Ancient.	Modern,
Dative,	Tairgeaċ,	Tabartach.
Declension,	Soḋbreas,	Diochlaonaḋ.
Degree,	Cēim,	
Demonstrative.	treoireaḋaċ,	Taiseantach.
Deprecative,	Itche,	
Derivative,	Iarmbunudsach.	
Diminutive,		Laġduġaḋ.
Diphthong,	Aḋol,	Deaġfograch.
Disjunctive,	Dealaiġeach,	
Dissyllable,		Dasiolladh.
Doubtful,		Amrasach.
Eclipsis,	Tim-cheo,	Urdhioġadh.
Ephthongs,		Eabadha.
Feminine,	Slon-ceas.i.banḋa	Beaninsgne.
Figure,		Fioġair,
Final,	Foirchean̄,	Deiġionach.
Future,	Rae-doleach,	Faistine.
Gender,	Gnē-dreacht,	Insgne.
Genitive,	Deilbeach,	Geineâmnach,
Gerunds,		Oibrioġadh.
Government,	Cean-sal,	Riaġaladh.
Grammar,	Graimeár,	Broin̄fream.
Habitual,	Coingeach,	Fuláiream.
Imperative,	Gnatbésach,	leitḋheimniuġaḋ,
Impersonal,	Eircġiolach,	
Indicative,	Tasgach,	Foilsiuġach.
Infinitive,	Iardoiġeach,	Deimneach,
Initial,	Tin̄-chruṫ,	Tosach,
Interjection,	Uailbreas,	
Interrogative,	Caid-raideach,	Fiafraiġeach.
Iphthong,		Ifin.
Masculine,	Slon-sgal.i.fearda	Fearinsgne.
Monosyllable,		Aontsiolladh.
Mood,	Aisde,	Modh.
Negative,	Dodaimeach,	Diultaḋh.

	Ancient.	Modern.
Neuter,	Bir-ġné·i·neach-trach,	Pēarsa insgne.
Nominative,	Sluineach,	Ainmneach.
Noun,	Duar,	Ainm.
Number,	Mírchar,	Uiṁir.
Optative,		Róġanaċ.
Opthongs,		Uileaña.
Participle,	Sruṫ-briatar,	
Particle,	aicile·i·codroman	
Passive,		Fulaingṫeach.
Past,	Dearḃ-rae,	
Person.	Nae,	Pēarsa.
Person, first,	Me-nae,	Cead-pēarsa.
Person, second,	Tu-nae,	Dara pēarsa.
Person, third,	E-nae,	Treas pēarsa.
Personal,	Coṁ-ursach,	Pēarsadha.
Plural,	Múrṫach,	Iolrach.
Polysyllable,		Iolsiolladh.
Positive,	Dearbṫach,	
Possessive,	éadálach,	Sealḃaiġeach.
Potential,	ólbemeach,	Coṁachtach.
Preposition,	Siudhuar,	Réiṁbēarla.
Present,	Freacnáirc,	Laṫaireach.
Preter,		Deiṁniugadh.
Pronoun,	Duar-giolla,	Forainm.
Pronunciation,	áilblas,	
Quality,		Caildheachta.
Quantity,		Suimeaṁlacht.
Relative,	Cár-chleaṫach,	Gaolmarach.
Separation,		Dealuiġṫe.
Sign,	Foidhreacht,	Coṁarṫa.
Similitude,		Cosṁuile.
Simple,	Faiṫfeach,	
Singular,	Aeṫach,	Uaṫadh,

Singularity,

	Ancient.	Modern.
Singularity,		Aondacht.
Substantive,	Féaḋ'i-lánḟocal,	Substanteach.
Superlative.	Sair-cheimeach,	Airdiomarbádh.
Syllable,		Siolladh.
Syntax,	Reaċhtsnaidh,	Coiṁrēir.
Tense,	Ráe,	áimsir.
Termination,	Foircheān,	Deiġionach.
Triphthong,	Trian-ol,	Treaḟograch.
Verb,	Fr'dhir,	Briaṫar.
Vocative,	Nuaileach,	Gairmeach.
Voice,	Fiodh,	Guṫ.
Vowel,	Ṡaim-ol,	Guṫaidh.

OF THE OGHAM.

THE ancient Irish made use of a great variety of Ogham Characters, as may be seen in several of our old Manuscripts; but it is likely that the Oġam Craob, or *Branch Ogham,* was most generally used, as several monumental inscriptions have been lately discovered in that character.

The letters are represented by strokes and curves, drawn on both sides, and across a given line. The following old verses, with a translation, describe the manner in which it is formed.

BEITH na haonar dom láiṁ ḋeis,
LUIS dís gan eisleis,
FEARANN

FEARRANN tríur, SAIL ceaṫrar gan
ċear.
Agas NUIN cona cóigear.
UATH na haonar dom láiṁ ċli,
Agas DUIR dis go ndeiġni.
TEINE tríur, ceaṫrar do ċoll,
CEIRT na coigear ní ċealam.
MUIN fiarṫarsna mór an moḋ,
Dís do GHORT, triur do NGIATAL,
STRAIF na ceaṫrar gan doilġe,
RUIS na cóigear coṁsoiġṫe,
AILM na haonar társna anuas,
Agas ONN dís go ndeaġċnuas,
UR triur, EADHADH ceaṫrar cain,
Is IOGHADH cóigear d'ḟeaġain,
EABHADH na cruis úm an gcraob.
OIR na buaile buig blaṫċaoin.
UILEANN na lúb dom leaṫ deas,
Mar ṫuig sġdar is oirċeas,
Ceiṫre fleasg a-NIFIN (25) árd,
Dom leaṫ deis baineas gaċ bárd.
A hoċt AMHARCHOLL (26) male,
Do leaṫtaoib clé na craoibe.

Translation.

FOR mystic lines, in days of yore,
A branch and fescue, the Druids bore;
By which their science, thoughts and art,
Obscurely veiled they could impart,
Behold the formal lines they drew,
Their Ogham Craov exposed to view.

For b, *one* stroke at your right hand,
But changeless l, doth *two* command.
For f, place *three*, for ſ mark *four*,
In forming n, add *one stroke more.*
The aspirate h, on left doth claim
One stroke; but *two* d's worth proclaim.
T, with *three* lines we represent,
And c with *four* is e'er content.
Queirt's q-like form, announced by *five;*
One cross branched stroke for m contrive.
For g, put *two*; for ng *three*,
With ſd, *four* must social be.
R, answers *five*; for a, you'll find
One down-drawn stroke across reclin'd.
The circling o, doth *two* befriend,
U *three;* but *four* must e attend.
Sharp-sounding ı, exceeds them all,
For *five* arrayed attend its call.
Ea, like x, its mansion holds,
Oı, ring-like the *Branch* enfolds.
ui, *one* semicircle plain,
Will on the right its place maintain.
Four cross-drawn strokes the right displays
To shew the sound ıa conveys;
And on the left ao provides
Eight cross-drawn strokes with equal sides.
But on the right, you'll always see
One horizontal stroke for p.

Note. The *right* is under the branch or line, the *left* above it.

I omit the oġam coll, and the oġam ċoṁḟuaıṁne, or ċonſoıne, as being rarely found in ancient manuscripts, and seldom or never used by the moderns.

CONTRACTIONS.

CONTRACTIONS.

THE Irish MSS. in general abound with contractions, but the modern ones particularly so. Before the art of Printing was discovered, when books could be multiplied only by the work of the hand, an invention of this kind was always useful, and often necessary, as it served to abridge labour, and save vellum and paper. As these contractions were not subject to any particular rule, every writer invented or adopted as many of them as he chose. Hence arises a great difficulty in reading our old MSS. but more particularly those of a latter date. To assist the learner in reading our old books, a more copious collection of these contractions than has been hitherto published, is exhibited on the following plate, upon a plan ingeniously invented by the author of " A Gælic Grammar," published in Dublin in the course of the last year.

Irish contractions are divided into three classes, the first is called Mirreadhaċas, superiority, from Mirreadhach, a lord, or superior. The second is called Aradhas, ascending, from Aradh, a ladder. In this class when a vowel is placed over a consonant, it has the additional force of r, before or after it; thus, $\overset{a}{\text{t}}$ instead of being art, is tra, or tar; and $\overset{o}{\text{d}}$ instead of being ort, is tro, or tor, and so of all others. When n is placed over a consonant, it sounds ra; thus, $\overset{n}{\text{g}}$ is gra; $\overset{n}{\text{t}}$ tra, &

&c. When *s* is placed over a consonant, it stands for ear, and ss stands for earr; thus, $\overset{s}{F}$ fear, $\overset{ss}{F}$ fearr. The third class is called Eilgeadhas, assisting, from Eilgeadh, succour. In this class two or more letters of the same name are united; thus aa, áile, another; ee, eile, other; lll, trial, a design, &c &c.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATE.

1 Aile.
2 Ara.
3 Ard.
4 Arc.
5 Aċ.
5 Adubairt.
7 Aġaiḋ.
8 Alaḋ.
9 Arg.
10 Airġiol
11 Aire.
12 Airiḋ.
13 Arm.
14 Aṁail.
15 An
16 Ann.
17 Arán.
18 áran.
19 Ar.
20 Air
21 Arus.
22 Art.
23 Bean.
24 Bán.
25 Buḋ.
26 Bile.
27 Dáibiḋ.
28 Brḃe.
29 Beart, beirt.
30 Bar.
31 Bhur.
32 Mb.
33 Blaḋaim.
34 Bárd.
35 Bre.
36 Beir.
37 Bal.
38 Ball.
39 Bann, bonn.
40 Brian.
41 Barc.
42 Beirim.
43 Beirim.
44 Béaram.
45 Bláḋ.
46 Uime.
47 B_F,
48 Céuḋ. 100.
49 Céadna.
50 Caora.
51 Cearc.
52 Cēile.
53 Cēird.
54 Ceardán.
55 Ceann, conn.
56 Ciḋ dia ta.
57 Ceart.
58 ċanaiḋ, *cecinit*, i.e. he composed or sung.
59 Cearc.
60 Cum.
61 Clann.
62 Ċloiḋeaṁ.
63 Ceilim.
64 Caiṫréim.
65 ċuaiġ.
66 Conaire.

67 Con̄.
68 Conall.
69 Concoluinn.
70 Concuḃar.
71 Cuan.
72 Corn.
73 Cuaċan.
74 Cuorṫan.
75 Caṫḟuirion.
76 Conán.
77 Corp.
78 Coirp.
79 ċuiris.
80 Ceart.
81 Cuairt.
82 Crios.
83 Cluas.
84 Ceann.
85 Criosd.
86 craḃuḋ.
87 craiteaċt.
88 cruṫaiġe.
89 cuin̄tiṁeaċ.
90 croiḋeaṁuil.
91 cumusaċ.
92 cuige.
93 cuigċéud.
500.
94 Dauiḋ. dile.
95 Deirc.
96 Duine.
97 Don.
98 Donn.
99 Duḃ.
100 Duḃairt.
101 Dearg.
102 Dearg.
103 Doṁan.
104 Doṁnall.
105 Deirim.
106 Dreas.
107 Do.
108 Don.
109 Deirdre.
110 cairde.
111 Diġe.
112 Di.
113 Deiṫ.
114 Diarmuid.
115 Eile.
116 Earc.
117 Eire.
118 Ea.
119 Ea.
120 Eirinn.
121 Eirion̄.
122 Eiriġ.
123 Eirin.
124 Eorp.
125 Eaccriona.
126 Eiremon.
127 For.
128 Fēin.
129 Doiḃ.
130 Faire.
131 Fonn, fionn.
132 Fearg.
133 Fuil.
134 Flann.
135 Flaiṫ. fleaḋ.
136 Feaḋ.
137 Fuaṫ.
138 faḋ.
139 furtaċtaiġeas.
140 fl'aiṫeas.
141 ḃfuil.
142 freagra.
143 fion.
144 fearg.
145 fairge.
146 Airfeaḋ.
147 flaiṫeaṁan.
148 fearr.
149 fear.
150 fearan.
151 feart.
152 Gan.
153 Gaċ.
154 Gur.
155 Gann.
156 Gaċ.
157 Gaḋ.
158 Gaḃ.
159 Garḃ.
160 Gaire.
161 Geire.
162 O'fáig.
163 Treig.
164 cuige.
165 Greig, garg.
166 Glan.
167 Glean̄, glonn.
168 Gliaḋ.
169 Eirġe.
170 Galar.
171 Gairm.

171 Gairm.
172 Gearán.
173 ēag.
174 Eagla.
175 huaiġ.
176 Eadon. i. e.
177 Ir.
178 Ingin, īn.
179 Eile.
180 iaran.
181 Ia.
182 Mic.
183 Eiric.
184 Eirġi.
185 Iomorro.
186 Ir,.
187 Iarar.
188 Idir. eadar.
189 caṫ.
190 caogaḋ. 50.
191 Dall.
192 Trial.
193 Lán.
194 Lann. lonn.
195 No. na.
196 Noċ, sometimes féineaċas.
197 Leäbar.
198 Luaḋtar.
199 Mile. 1000.
200 Marcaċ.
201 Mairg.
202 M.
203 Imrim.
204 Mna.
205 Mac. mar.
206 Mor.
207 Orm.
208 Mur.
209 Maiṫ.
210 Tirim.
211 colaim.
212 Mac.
213 Mart.
214 Maḋ. muaḋ.
215 Maol.
216 Mnaoi.
217 Mꝛ̃ntir.
218 Monn.
219 Mb.
220 Tꝛ̃tim.
221 Maolmꝛ̃re.
222 ṁaoileaċloin.
223 Maolmorḋa.
224 Maḋ.
225 Maille.
226 Na.
227 Naċ.
228 Eirin.
229 nn.
230 Airne.
231 Neart.
232 Inte.
233 Neaṁ. niṁ.
234 Tiġearna.
235 Neiṫe.
236 Nuaḋ.
237 Ni han̄saṁ so. i. e. it is not difficult.
238 Onn.
239 Fáine.
240 ónaċ.
241 Eirionn.
242 órṫa.
243 Oṫras.
244 Per. pro.
245 Páirt.
246 Pearla.
247 Peacaḋ.
248 Peadur.
249 Proinsias.
250 Peann.
251 Padrꝛ̃g.
252 Hippocrates
253 rr.
254 Irr.
255 R.
256 D'ar. dair.
257 Raiḃ. Radh.
258 Na.
259 Rūadh.
260 Roiṁe.
261 Rann.
262 Ráḋ.
263 ḟairge.
264 Triar.
265 Aċḋ.
266 Sir.
267 Sonn.
268 Searc,
269 Suadh.
270 Saḋ.
271 Slán.
272 Sluadh.
273 Sliġe.
274 Samꝛ̃l.
275 Sleaċt.
276 Seaċ.

276 Seaċ.
277 Sgéul.
278 Dais.
279 Sin.
280 *Sunt.* i. e. they are.
281 Socur.
282 Ia.
283 Tur.
284 Tan. Ter.
285 Tra.
286 Te. Teine.
287 Triaṫ.
288 Tearc.
289 Taid.
290 tt.
291 Tug. Tuc.
292 Tadhg.
293 Timċioll.
294 Truaġ.
295 Tamal.
296 Timċioll.
297 Tuaṫa de danann.
298 Toil, tal.
299 Item.
300 cr̃g.
301 r̃le.
302 Um.
303 Uladh.
304 r̃lliam.
305 Urraim.
306 r̃sge.
307 Uasal.
308 Toireadh.
309 Umorra.
310 Seaċtmain.
311 Onfaidh.
312 Agas.
313 m.
314 Us. As.
315 *Et cætera.*
316 cecinit, i. e. ċanaidh, he sung, or composed.
317 Diob.
318 De,
319 Da do.
320 *Est*, is.
321 Dán.
322 Dhorus.
323 Dorn.
324 Dara.
325 Trian.
326 bfr̃l.
327 D'ḟr̃l.
328 N'fr̃l.
329 T'fr̃l.
330 Criost.
331 Ta,
332 dalta.
333 Treas.
334 cr̃ge
335 Sē.
336 ṫr̃t se.
337 Boċt.
338 Mnaoi.
339 Naoidhċe.
340 ēad.
341 Eadh.
342 éadaċ.
343 agas aroile.
344 ceann.
345 Eadrom.
346 caṫa.
347 Arr.
348 cu.
349 *Id est.*
350 cuṁ.
351 curaidh.
352 cuċulain.
353 cuċonnaċt.
354 Ui.
355 Aidhe.
356 Faine.
357 Failte.
358 cionn fa eite no cor. fa ċasan. See below.
359 croidhe.
360 conair.
361 Re ċeile.
362 de gaċ nidh.
363 E fein.
364 Fada.
365 Ir.
366 Arc.
367 anuñ 'sanall, to and fro.
368 Seisear.

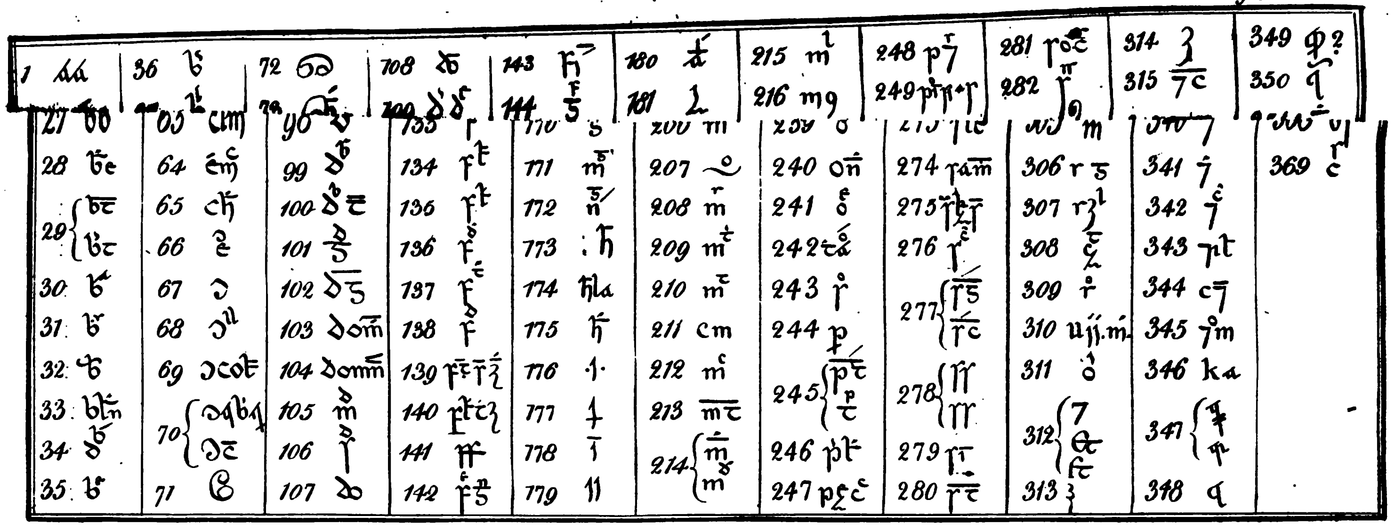
No 358 on the Plate, exhibits a variety of characters, which, like the contractions, were invented for the purpose of saving vellum, They are termed cioñ fa eite, the Head of the Ridge; or cor fa ċasán, the Reaper's Path. They are used in all the old MSS. When a sentence ends without completing the line, one of those characters is inserted; the next sentence begins the following line, and when this line is filled up the remainder of the sentence is carried to the vacant space in the line above, and when that is filled up, if the sentence is not completed it is carried into other new lines until it is finished. The following extract from a very old MS. will exemplify this.

IS iad fanessa don ri. Do mac cumaill almr;ne,
misi agas osgar go ngrin, agas Caoilte mac
ronain. M almr;ne. Cred an nell dorċa so a
Fiarfaiġmaoid a triur miad ngle, do mac Cumaill
tuaiġ, do ṁuċ ēri re haon uair:

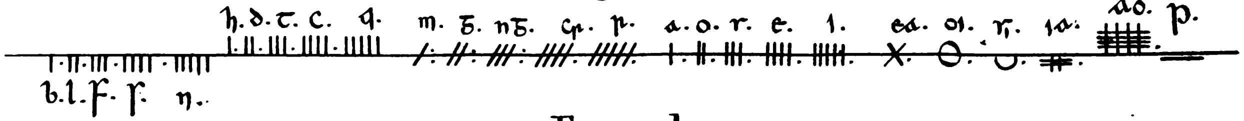
To be read thus:

Is iad fa neasa don riġ,
do mac cumaill almr;ñe,
mise agas osgar go ngrim,
agas Caoilte mac Ronain.

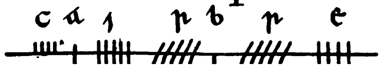
Fiarfaiġmaoid a triur miad ngle,
do mac Cumaill almr;ne,
cred an neul dorċa so a ṫuaiġ,
Do ṁuċ Eire re haon uair.



Ogam.



Example



NOTES.

(1.) THE modern Irish call their Alphabet Aibgitir, or more properly Aibcidir, from their four first letters, a, b, c, d. C and g, as being letters of the same organ, are often substituted one for the other, as are also d and t; hence Aibgitir is written in place of Aibcidir.

(2.) Forchern wrote his Uraiċeṗt na n'Eigeas, or *Primer of the Learned*, in the reign of Conor MacNessa, king of Ulster, who was cotemporary with Jesus Christ. It was afterwards revised and illustrated by Ciñḟaolaḋ na Foglama, *Cinnfaoladh the learned*, in the days of Hugh the son of Ainmerach, who commenced his reign as monarch of Ireland, A. D. 558.

(3.) The letter p was not known in the Irish language until after the introduction of christianity, and with it the Latin language. In several of our MSS. b and p are frequently commuted one for the other; thus plaosg, *a husk or shell*; peitearlaċ, *the old law*; peist, *a worm*, are considered as correctly written blaosg, beiteaṙlaċ, beist.

(4.) According to the Uraiċeṗt, the Irish alphabet was originally called bobel-loṫ, from the two first letters with which it began; and each of the letters was called after one of the masters who assisted in compiling it. In the book of Leacan, the alphabet is called beiṫ-luis-nion, and each letter borrows its appellation from some tree.

(5.) See Note I.

(6.) There is no certain standard for the pronunciation of ḃ, when connected with a broad vowel; the inhabitants of every county, nay, I may say every parish, varying in their mode of pronouncing it.

(7) and (8.) ġ is sometimes written for ḋ, in the middle and end of words, and as they have nearly the same sound, the commutation is allowable when it makes no radical alteration in the word; thus laoḋ, a calf, fiaḋaiġe, a huntsman, may be written laoġ, or fiaġaiḋe; but I think naoiġin, an infant, should never be written naoiḋin, as it often is, because naoiġin is compounded of nae, a man, and gein, offspring.

(9.) Diphthongs having their first vowel long are generally pronounced as two syllables; thus, táin, fuar, grian, feuċ, are faintly pronounced as if written tá-in, fu-ar, gri-an, fé-uċ.

(10.) In some parts of Ireland, n following g is vulgarly pronounced as r; thus, gníoṁ, an action, gnúis, the countenance, are pronounced gríoṁ, grúis; but with those people who speak the language correctly the n always retains its own sound.

(11.) In the dative and ablative cases, when the article follows a Preposition ending in a vowel, the a is commonly cut off, and the Preposition unites wih the n; as do'n, for do an, *to the*; o'n, for uaḋ an, or o an, *from the*. Dan and don are sometimes erroneously written for de'n or

ḋa

ꝺe an, *from the,* or *of the;* as ꝺan or ꝺon ccean̄, *from* or *of the head.* The Article has no vocative case.

(12.) As these examples are declined with the article, it is evident that no vocative case could, with propriety, be given. In Nouns of the masculine gender the vocative terminates like the genitive, except such as take a broad increase in the genitive; but feminine Nouns terminate their vocative like the nominative. Nouns beginning with vowels suffer no initial change in the vocative; but Nouns beginning with mutable consonants suffer aspiration. The Interjections á and o are signs of the vocative case.

(13.) Many of our writers give an increase to the dative plural of Nouns, and make them terminate in a vowel whether the nominative plural took an increase or not; and whether the Nouns consisted of one or many syllables; thus na coiꞃp, the bodies; ꝺona coꞃpa, to the bodies; na hinꞅe, the islands; ꝺona hinꞅe, to the islands.

(14.) The particle ꞃo, though generally used as a sign of the superlative degree, is only a mark of eminence in the quality of any thing. The comparative degree requires an increase in the termination of the adjective; but the superlative terminates like the positive, and if the initial be a mutable consonant it requires aspiration.

(15.) (16.) (17.) M'Grath's History of the Wars of Thomond, abounds with these compound Adjectives; but they are seldom used except in poetry or poetic style.

(18.) This rule though generally true, is not without exceptions. The Preposition tri, *through*, compounded with the personal Pronoun, makes the third person singular masculine gender triḋ; and ua, *from*, when compounded, makes the third person singular masculine gender uaiḋ.

(19.) Ḃiom in the present tense, ḃios in the past tense, and ḃeis in the future tense, are often used for ḃiḋim, &c. but no Verb in any tense or person should end in om, or os, except in the imperative mood, second person plural.

(20.) In some of the modern MSS. and in conversation the f is frequently omitted in the future tense, as raċa se, *he will go*, for raċfaḋ se, &c.

(21.) In all the following Verbs the distinction of the *ancient* from the *modern* mode is discontinued; but I have given two modes of conjugating each person, the second of which is to be considered the more regular.

(22.) There are several Verbs of two or more syllables, which are irregular in their future tenses; and are formed by changing the last vowel or diphthong of the imperative into eo, and adding aḋ to the termination; as iñis, *tell*, iñeosaḋ, *I will tell*; Eiriġ, *arise*, eireoċaḋ, *I will arise*; codal, *sleep*, coideolaḋ, or coideolfaḋ, *I will sleep*, &c.

(23.) (24.) Do and a are also used as signs of the infinitive mood.

(25.) Ifin, the name here given to the character which represents the diphthong ia, is, by the modern grammarians, used as the general name for all the Diphthongs and triphthongs, beginning with the letter i; and aṁarcoll, though here confined to the diphthong ao, is the general name for all the diphthongs and triphthongs beginning with the letter a, as may be seen by the following old verse:

Ceiṫre haṁarċuill ríoṁṫar an̄,
Cuig eabaḋa fos go coitċean̄,
Cuig Ifine muin ar muin;
Tri huillean̄a; oir na h'aonar.

(26.) "This was a musical instrument, made of the shank bones of a deer, in a square form, with eight reeds, &c. which was the last played at entertainments or assemblies, to indicate the time of dispersing or going to rest. On it was also played the aṁraiḋċeol, or farewell dirge, on the graves of druids, chieftains, and bards."

END OF THE GRAMMAR.

Explanation of the Names of the Irish Letters.

BEITH-LUIS-NION, ALPHABET. (1)

ANCIENT NAMES.

Lets.	Names.	Compounded of	Remarks.
b	beiṫ, beech.	Bae, good, and eö, shelter.	i. e. Shady.
l	luiſ, quicken, or quickbeam.	Luiḋ, a branch, and aiſ, willing.	Of which gads were made.
N	nion, ash.	Naoi, a vessel, and oñ, bind.	Hoop for binding vessels.
F	fearn, alder.	Fe, a bough, and ár-an, fruitless.	Barren. (2)
S	ſoil, ozier.	So, easy, and oil, to educate, rear.	Produced by any soil.
h	huaṫ, hawthorn.	Uaṫ, ancient, solitary.	Durable.
D	dair, oak.	Dia, God, and air, for aḋair, worship.	

T	tine, furze.	Tin, consume, melt.	Used as faggots for consuming bodies, and melting solids.
C	coll, hazle.	Col, food, support.	Hence colan, from col, food, and án, appetite.
Q	ceirt .i. sceo, apple-tree.	Coṫ, fruit, and art, chief.	
M	euṁuin, vine.	Eo, tree, and muin, juice.	
G	gort, ivy.	Goḋ, grasp, cling, and ort, ascend.	
NG,	an̄gaṫ, reed.	An̄, water, and gaṫ, spear, dart.	
P	peiṫbog, dwarf-elder.	Peṫ, pith, and bog, soft.	
Z	seġṫraiḋ, sloe tree.	Seġ, bloom, and traiḋ, early, soon.	Earliest in bloom.
R	ruis, bore-tree, elder.	Ruḋ, cast, and eis, back again.	Vomit. (3)
A	ailm, palm-tree.	Ail, arms, and eim, good, valiant.	
E	eaḋeaḋ, aspen.	E, pitiful, and adhadh, timid.	
I	iḋeaḋ, yew, .i. eo.	Iḋe, nature, and eaḋ, constant.	Evergreen.
O	on̄, broom.	On̄, or ong, anguish.	Sorrow. (4)
U	iur, heath.	I, low, short, and ur, cypress.	Hadder, or hether.

beith-luis-nion, ALPHABET.

MODERN NAMES.

Names.	Compounded of
Beiṫ,	the same as the ancient.
Caorṫan,	caor, berry, and tan, thick.
Fainseóg, Fearnóg, Saileóg,	the same as the ancient.
Sceach,	sciaṫach, armed, thorny.
Duir,	the same as the ancient.
Aitin,	aiṫ, sharp, and tine, fire.
Coll,	the same as the ancient.
Abal,	aba, sweet, and al, nourishment.
Fineamuin,	Fion, wine, eo, tree, and muin, juice. (5)
Eóḟainean,	Eo, tree, and fainean, circle, gnaw.
Gilgaṫ,	gil, water, and gaṫ, spear.
Mulbġart,	mulb, bunch, and gart, head,
Doirdhéan̄,	doir, dark, and dean̄, colour.
Troman,	trom, heavy, and man̄, seed, food.
Palm, uirgius,	gius, *or* ciuṫḟas, is the fir tree. (6)
Cran̄-crioṫaċ,	cran̄, tree, and crioṫaċ, tremulous.
Iubar, *or* eobar,	eo, tree, shaft, and baġar, slaughter. (7)
Searbṫom,	searb, bitter, and tom, bush, brake,
Fiodhreach,	fiodh, wood, and iarach, blackish. (8)

Explication of Double Vowels.

Names.	Compounded of
(9) ea, eadaiġ, chestnut.	eadh, lime, and daiġ, fire.
(10) oi, oir, nettle-tree.	or, sound, melody.
(11) ui, uillean, holly.	uile, all, and lean̄, mantle.
(12) ia, iabchoin, dogberry tree.	ib, potion, and coin, a dog.
(13) ao, amrachol, witch-hazle.	amra, vision, and col, hazle.

NOTES.

NOTES.

(1) Callain, in his remarks on the alphabet, quotes the griṫċubas, i. e. nature of trees; a book written by Ros ruaḋ ṁeic Mairis, of Kerry; beginning thus: Griṫċubas riñe nuaḋblaiḋh, slignfeaḋ ḋ'óġaiḃ na ttolgaiġ, &c. "For which," says Callain, "he is principally indebted to the writings of Maoiliosa ó'Srir, commonly called File Muṁan, or *Munster Philosopher*, who died about the beginning of the 12th century."

(2) "There were rods or small branches of fearn stuck round the graves of the unmarried youth, and of the married who had no issue, with this distinction, that the bark was taken off for the unmarried." Callain.

(3) "Used as an emetic and purge; hence generally planted near houses. Also called raṫfás, or village tree." Callain.

(4) "Women whose husbands fell in battle wore oñ the first month of their widowhood. It was also used as a remedy for the stone or gravel" Callain.

(5) "Fion, &c. to distinguish it from the virgin vine, which bears no grape." Callain.

(6) It is so called from cuṫ, head or top, and fás, growth, being remarkable for the growth of its top shoots or stems.

(7) "Of this tree were made bows, arrows, &c. for war and hunting. Hence arċor, from ár, destruction, and cor, cast, shot. Also, arr, a deer,

a deer, and cor, by some called sinsior, &c." Callain.

(8) Fiodhreaċ, contracted freaċ, fenwood, or moor shrub. "Mo nuair gaċ sgál.—Go flannrúadh slasta bhfiodhreach iarsnilt sleibe, &c."

> The brave who ne'er had aimed a dart in vain,
> On dark-brown *heathy* mountain sides were slain.
> Ossian's Gleo na laoċ.

(9) On it was kept the calendar for kindling fires, and offering sacrifice to the God Crom.

(10) Of this oir-neanaidh were made reeds for wind-instruments. Hence organ, an organ.

(11) So called from its foliage, which is abundant. It now goes by the name sgillean maol.

(12) A decoction of the bark or berries of this tree, occasionally given to the female dogs of chace, prevented their periodical attachment to the male, hence of great utility to hunters. It is now known by the name of caora con.

(13) The berries of this tree were used as an antidote for the incubus or nightmare.

FINIS.

ERRATA.

Page.	Line.	
15	25	for a rdír, read ar dír.
20	3	for a hēadian, read a héadain.
20	4	for eadian, read éadain.
22	19	for an, read na.
23	2	for id, read iḋ.
24	2	for *retains natural*, read *retains its natural.*
24	5	for sr̄l, read sr̦̄l.
24	31	dele na.
25	4	for na, read an.
25	8	for uadna, read uaḋ na.
36	1	lengthways, for *and*, read *an.*
43	23	for dan, read don.
45	10	for *Mac.* read *Masc.*
55	21	for *of thy*, read *of his.*
57	20	for deirg, read dearga.
58	2, 4, and 7,	for deirg, read dearga.
58	12, 16, 18, and 22,	for moire, read móra.
58	25	for óige, read óga.
59	4, 6, and 9,	for óige, read óga.
61	13	for *Adverbs*, read *Prepositions.*
64	3	for *largerst*, read *largest.*
75	last but one,	for teamċoll, read teampoll.
76	10	for noca, read noċa.
81	18	for *the vowel*, read *a vowel.*
91	3	for tu read ta.
100	22	for gceilfim, read gceilfid.
100	23	for ṁealfam, read ṁealfad.
110	3	of the note, for mealas, read ṁealas.
110	4	of do. for mealamar, read ṁealamtr.
124	6	for *we are*, read *we were.*
128	5	from bottom, for dēanua, read dēanta.
140	20	from top, for ṫaingeas, read ṫaing.

Page

a deer, and cor, by some called sinsior, &c." Callam.

(8) Fiodhréaċ, contracted fréaċ, fenwood, or moor shrub. "Mo nuair gaċ sgál.—Go flañrúadh slasta bhfiodhréach iarsṡilt sleibe, &c."

> The brave who ne'er had aimed a dart in vain,
> On dark-brown *heathy* mountain sides were slain.
> Ossian's Gleo na laoċ.

(9) On it was kept the calendar for kindling fires, and offering sacrifice to the God Crom.

(10) Of this oir-neanaidh were made reeds for wind-instruments. Hence organ, an organ.

(11) So called from its foliage, which is abundant. It now goes by the name cuilean maol.

(12) A decoction of the bark or berries of this tree, occasionally given to the female dogs of chace, prevented their periodical attachment to the male, hence of great utility to hunters. It is now known by the name of caora con.

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144	19	for ċigfir, read ċiġḟir.
144	24	for ċigfin, read ċiġḟin.
145	4	for ċagfead, read ċiġfead.
146	7	for ċonarcad, read ċonarcaḋ.
146	10	for ċidfear, read ċiḋfear,
149	7	for deirim, *I say*; read beirim, *I give*.
151	10	for *if he gives*, read *if he would give*.
153	19	for béarar si, read béaran si.
160	14	for frit, read friṫ.
181	19	for aitin, read aiṫin.
194	last but one,	for luis dis, read agas luis dis.